

"All the News is Fit to Print"

# The New York Times

XXV... No. 43,136

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1976

29 CENTS

**D'S SPENDING  
RMS REPORTED  
CORD LEVELS**

**aces Annual Outlay  
Billion—Fastest  
Developing Lands**

**CUT OF CONTROL**  
**and Soviet Account for  
of Expenditure—Gain  
in Mideast**

**WEN W. FINNEY**  
Special to The New York Times  
OTTON, Feb. 29—The  
military spending has  
nearly \$300 billion and  
is increasing most  
the developing coun-  
try sponsored by  
control groups re-  
sponsible for the  
global economic  
inflation, the  
that world mili-  
tary outlays reached a  
high of \$270 billion in  
1975, on the basis of still  
data, apparently  
\$300 billion in 1975.  
The increase was  
led by constant or  
nearly \$10 billion, mil-  
lions in 1974 and  
close to 45 percent  
more than in 1960, the study  
warned that the world  
confronted with "an arms  
out of control."  
Sponsors of the Study  
is analysis of world mili-  
tary and space expenditures  
contained in a study spon-  
sored by the Arms Control  
Association, the Institute for  
Peace and Order, and the mem-  
bers of the Congress for Peace  
and Justice. The study was  
prepared by Ruth Leger Sivard,  
while she was chief econ-  
omist for the Arms Control and  
Disarmament Agency, prepared  
the annual report by the  
Department.  
The agency's report was  
issued in 1972 after Melvin R.  
Dunn, then Defense Secretary,  
said that the studies con-  
tained misleading comparisons  
between military and social  
spending and were compli-  
cated by the Pentagon's task of  
preparing the defense budget to  
be presented to Congress.  
Since then the Arms  
Control Agency has published  
condensed versions of its  
reports, limited to military  
expenditures and with no refer-  
ence to social spending.  
The United States and the  
Soviet Union accounted for 60  
percent of the world military  
expenditures. But the study  
noted that the most pro-  
nounced relative increase in  
military spending was taking  
place in the developing coun-  
tries.

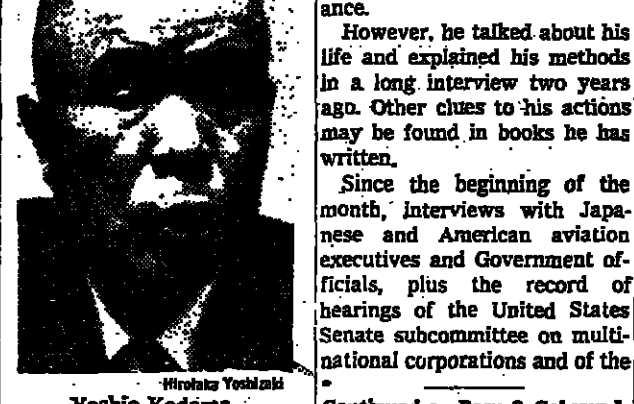
## 5 Japanese Had Key Roles In Pushing Lockheed Bids

### Power Broker Joined With Planner of Pearl Harbor Raid and Others Over 18 Years to Sway Tokyo Influence

By RICHARD HALLORAN  
Special to The New York Times  
TOKYO, Feb. 29—The Lockheed bribery scandal has been shaking Japan for three weeks, but its origins go back 18 years to an era when the Japanese were beginning to rebuild their military forces with American assistance.

With the Government here preparing to buy new jet fighters, the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation arrived to try to win a major order, and there began a web of intrigue, yet to be fully unraveled, that was to involve scores of Japanese politicians, officials, military officers and businessmen.

Who all these people are has not come to light. Japanese investigators have asked United States help in identifying them.



Yoshio Kodama

States help in identifying them. The scandal broke into the open on Feb. 4 with the making public of testimony by Lockheed executives at a Senate subcommittee hearing in Washington that they paid \$12.6 million in fees, commissions and bribes to sell \$700 million in jet fighters and passenger jetliners in Japan.

**Some Big Failures**  
Yoshio Kodama, a behind-the-scenes power broker who is regarded as one of Japan's most powerful men, was named as Lockheed's secret agent in Japan, and said to have had a hand in all the concern's dealings here since 1958.

Mr. Kodama, who is now 65 years old, has been unavailable for comment. His doctors say he is too ill to make an appearance.

However, he talked about his life and explained his methods in a long interview two years ago. Other clues to his actions may be found in books he has written.

Since the beginning of the month, interviews with Japanese and American aviation executives and Government officials, plus the record of hearings of the United States Senate subcommittee on multinational corporations and of the

Continued on Page 8, Column 1



**CONFRONTATION OVER NUCLEAR PLANT:** Construction union members demonstrated against environmentalists yesterday in Buchanan, N.Y., the site of the Indian Point nuclear power plant. Fearful of losing their jobs, the workers outnumbered and outshouted those who are seeking to shut down the plant. Page 34.

## Environmentalists Call Jobs a False Issue

By RICHARD SEVERO  
Special to The New York Times  
Environmentalists have never been angrier, more determined, more articulate about their objectives and assured that at long last, their fellow citizens are beginning to realize that natural resources can no longer be squandered.

But environmental groups also concede they have never been more pressed for funds and never more at odds with key government and business spokesmen who, they say, are wrongfully suggesting that environmental concerns cost jobs.

Both Governor Carey of New York and Governor Byrne

## JERSEY BUS STRIKE PUT OFF FOR A DAY

Union and Employer Agree to 24-Hour Postponement Urged by Mediators

A strike threatened for 12:01 A.M. today by employees on the bus lines of the Transport of New Jersey was deferred last night when union and management representatives agreed to a 24-hour extension of their contract as proposed by Federal and state mediators.

The extension was made in the public interest, said John F. Bello, a member of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, who made the announcement at 3 P.M.

The parties are still far apart, but we'll talk all night if we have to.

Mr. Bello and John Tesoro, a New Jersey State mediator, shuffled between union and management negotiators during the all-day sessions yesterday at the Ramada Inn in Clark, N.J.

About 450,000 daily passengers including more than 200,000 who commute between New Jersey and New York City, would be affected by a walkout by the 3,400 members of Division 819 of the Amalgamated Transit Union. Should the newly threatened strike for 12:01 A.M. tomorrow occur, the highways, bridges and tunnels leading to Manhattan and the Bronx are expected to be jammed with

Continued on Page 46, Column 4

## Lockheed Sale of Planes To Canada Will Proceed

By ROBERT TRUMBULL  
Special to The New York Times  
OTTAWA, Feb. 29—Canada will go ahead with the purchase of 18 long-range anti-submarine patrol planes from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation at an eventual cost projected at more than \$1 billion, the Ministry of National Defense said today.

Doubts had been cast on the deal with Lockheed, announced by Defense Minister James A. Richardson on Nov. 27, after it was disclosed that Lockheed had made large payments to promote the sale of aircraft in Japan and other countries.

While there has been no suggestion that such payoffs were made in Canada, the Government expressed concern over the company's financial position in view of the scandals.

However, reservations here on the aircraft company's stability were dispelled during a visit to Ottawa by two top Lockheed officials, a High Defense Department official said today.

Robert W. Haack, the new chairman of the board of Lockheed, and William R. Wilson, a senior vice president, came here at Mr. Richardson's invitation to discuss the payoff affair as it might affect the Canadian order. Mr. Haack had just been appointed chairman of Lockheed following the disclosure to a Congressional committee of the payoffs.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation radio network reported today from Victoria, British Columbia, where Mr. Richardson is visiting military installations, that the Defense Minister had stated the Government's intention to go through with the Lockheed contract.

An authoritative source in Ottawa said that the two top Lockheed officials, a High Defense Department official said today.

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

## Battery Park City's Future Questioned by Levitt Audit

By LINDA GREENHOUSE  
Special to The New York Times  
ALBANY, Feb. 29—The chances of financial success for Battery Park City, the "new town" planned for 100-acres of landfill in the Hudson River, are so uncertain that top state and city officials must decide soon whether the ambitious project should be substantially modified or even discontinued, State Comptroller Arthur Levitt said today.

A year-long audit of the financial condition and prospects of the Battery Park City Authority, which has issued \$200 million worth of bonds to finance the project, concluded that the authority would run out of money by 1984 unless it was able to build revenue-producing facilities.

But there is "no indication of an early disposition" of the serious problems that have kept both the office building and housing planned for the project from getting under way, the audit said.

The basic problem, according to Mr. Levitt, is that many of the assumptions made when the authority was set up in 1966 are no longer valid.

With its location in lower Manhattan, the project, planned to include 16,000 apartments and six million square feet of office space, was designed to attract businesses and residents connected with Wall Street. But in the early 1970's 132 brokerage firms merged or went out of existence, contributing to a large oversupply of office space that shows little prospect of improving.

The initial projections also assumed that the authority would be able to borrow money at 6.5 percent interest. But the default of the Urban Development Corporation a year ago, and the subsequent collapse of the market for "moral obligation" bonds of the type the authority issues, have sent interest rates to above 10 percent—far too high to finance the construction of apartments at competitive rentals.

Although private developers have been designated for the apartments, there is still no financing in place. The authority has completed most of the site work on its 100 acres, and is able to pay interest on its outstanding bonds with the income earned by the unspent bond

Continued on Page 16, Column 5

## Carter Now Aims to Win Florida

By JAMES T. WOOTEN  
Special to The New York Times  
MIAMI, Feb. 29—Offering a glimpse of his true intentions in this state, Jimmy Carter flatly predicted here today that a victory in the Florida primary would mean Democratic Presidential nomination for him.

For many months, he has characterized the election on March 9 as a golden opportunity for the liberals and moderate of his party to "stop" George C. Wallace by reducing the level of 72 support, thereby proving his political star is wane.

"I'm satisfied, I think, to win a respectable second," Carter said, for instance, last week in Jacksonville, according to campaign aides. The 51-year-old former Governor of Georgia has florida from the beginning his pursuit as a state elected very much to win, very well win, and decided to win if he was not the nomination.

Nevertheless, his rhetoric has arded and understated. The idiomatic style of Georgia neighbors he ally "poor-mouthed" here.

Today, those who strategy all along surprised yesterday they told a boister-  
Page 52, Column 5



Jimmy Carter campaigning in Coral Gables, Fla.

## 'Laughing Gas' Eases Coronary Pain

By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN  
In a new use for an old drug, doctors have found that "laughing gas" can effectively and rapidly relieve the pain from heart attacks, thus improving chances of recovery for some patients.

"Nitrous oxide [the chemical name for "laughing gas"] has a clearcut role in pain relief in acute heart attacks, Dr. Peter L. Thompson and Dr. Bernard Lown said in a scientific report that the Journal of the American Medical Association is publishing in today's issue.

The doctors' conclusions about "laughing gas" were based on a study of 11 patients who were treated at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, a Harvard Medical School teaching institution, in Boston. The doses do not put the patients to sleep.

Dr. Lown, who has an international reputation for developing new treatments for heart disease, said in a telephone interview that the idea for using "laughing gas" for heart attack victims in Boston came during a visit that he made in 1968 to a Moscow hospital as part of the United States Soviet-Union health exchange program.

"When I walked into the hospital's coronary care unit, I couldn't get over the fact that there were little tanks of nitrous oxide gas near every patient's bed," Dr. Lown recalled.

The Boston cardiologist was surprised to learn that the gas was there because the Russian doctors had become convinced that it helped relieve the pain of heart attacks with few instances of complications.

Nitrous oxide can produce a feeling of exhilaration or mild euphoria.

Continued on Page 46, Column 5



At the Ramada Inn in Clark, N.J., mediators paused for a phone call while shuffling between union and management bargainers. John F. Tesoro, at left, is a state mediator. John Bello represents Federal Government.

## DEMOCRATS AGREE ON WHEN TO CUT THE BUDGET

Both Parties Hope to Skirt Governor's Plan to Trim Local-Aid Programs

By SEYMOUR R. WEISSMAN  
Special to The New York Times  
ALBANY, Feb. 29—Democratic leaders in the Legislature have agreed on a package of alternative cuts in Governor Carey's budget, including heavy reductions in administrative personnel in the Departments of Education and Mental Hygiene.

The goal of the Democrats, and of Republicans as well, is to find alternatives to about \$600 million in spending reductions that Mr. Carey offered as a way of balancing the \$10.76 billion budget he proposed last month.

The most painful of Mr. Carey's cuts to legislators in both parties are those in social assistance programs—chiefly education, welfare and revenue-sharing.

Since the submission of the budget, the staffs of the Ways and Means Committee in the Democratic-controlled Assembly and the Finance Committee in the Republican-controlled Senate have been working furiously to see if there are areas in which the budget can be cut.

Last week, fiscal reached what is called "Phase 2" of the budget's construction, when negotiations began from both political parties.

Timetable Speeded Up  
All the work is being done this year on an accelerated timetable so that the budget can be passed early, avoid the traditional exercise of minutes compromises only days—and sometimes hours—before the final day of the current fiscal year, March 31.

The Republicans in the Senate have not yet come to any agreement on their approach to the budget, although a Republican said the staff had come up with some \$300 million worth of alternative cuts to be presented before the Senators themselves when they convene Thursday.

Like the Republicans, Democrats are extremely reluctant to talk about specific proposals that they have settled on because they do not want to lock themselves into hard positions when it comes time to compromise.

Continued on Page 24, Column 1

NEWS INDEX

Page	Page
About New York	16
Arts	20-21
Books	21
Business	21-22
City	22
Country	21
Education	22
Family/Style	22
Financial	22-23
Foreign	23
Health	23
TV and Radio	23-24
Weather	23
World	23

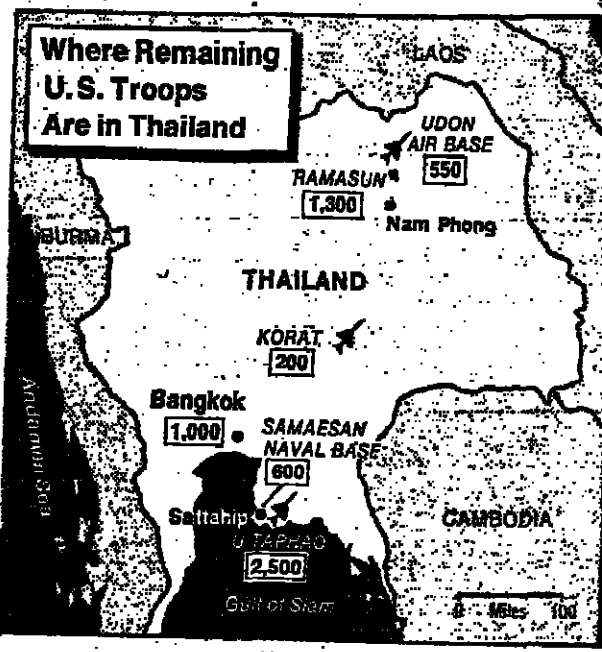
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# Thailand and U.S. Negotiating on American Presence

By DAVID A. ANDELMAN  
Special to The New York Times

BANGKOK, Thailand, Feb. 29 — Thailand and the United States are locked in a series of negotiations that within the next month should determine the shape and size of the American presence in this key Southeast Asian country.



This series of discussions is the subject of increasing comment both in Thailand, where a bitter election campaign is just under way, and by the new Communist countries of Indochina. Now, nearly a year after they began in earnest, these talks are just coming to a head.

Nearly two weeks ago, in a secret meeting at the Foreign Ministry here, Thailand presented the United States with a document that has become known in the negotiating circles as "the seven points." It calls for complete redrawing of the status-of-forces agreements here that is expected to cover for the first time all military facilities in Thailand, including the top-secret American electronic espionage base called Ramasun.

With the new complexities raised by these seven points—along with the issue of what functions the American forces who remain will perform—it seems likely that many basic questions will remain the subject of discussion, even bickering, well beyond the deadline of March 20 that the Royal Thai Government has set for the "complete" American withdrawal from Thailand.

Yet for all the fanfare and accusations of the last several months as this March 20 deadline has grown closer, the issue of the American presence here is not a new one. The issue is which facilities will be turned over to the Thai Government, which of them will remain under American control, what that control will be and how many American personnel will remain in the country.

In late 1969, at the height of the Vietnam War, the United States had more than 48,000 military personnel stationed in Thailand, with some 93 installations and sites throughout this kingdom. Most of the personnel were concentrated at fewer than a dozen major Air Force bases, from which B-52 bombers struck targets deep in Indochina.

But as the war in Indochina wound down, so did the American presence in Thailand. By September 1973, the first American installation, a Marine facility at Nam Phong in northeastern Thailand, was turned back to the full control of the Royal Thai Government.

Issue Becomes Sensitive

Last March and April, as Communist troops rolled through South Vietnam and Cambodia and as the Government in Laos peacefully acquired Communist rulers, Thailand became increasingly sensitive about the military presence that remained in Thailand.

Last March 19, the Thai Prime Minister, Kukrit Pramoj, told reporters that "within one year, all American troops would be gone from Thailand." It was, at the time, an offhand

remark but his political opponents quickly took note of it, as did the new Communist rulers, particularly of Vietnam. It was clear from the start, however, that even within the Thai Government, the call for a total United States withdrawal did not originate from a full consensus. The Thai military, which until October 1973 ruled Thailand firmly, was not about to see itself dragged out from under the American military umbrella so quickly.

On Jan. 30, Gen. Boonchai Bamrungrong, commander in chief of the Royal Thai Army, held a rare and significant news conference in Bangkok. The main principle or policy of countries surrounding us is to make Thailand their satellite, or to join their socialist bloc," General Boonchai began. "It is a fact that should we be off our guard any time they would swallow us up."

Risk to Survival Cited

Then, emphasizing each word, he added: "If the Government considers it no longer needs America, it is its affair. We must carry on using our own might, and not depending on anybody. This is most difficult because everybody else has friends, but we have none at all. It causes grave concern. Our nation might not survive."

Two weeks later, North Vietnam's official party newspaper, Nhan Dan, in its latest commentary on the subject, said "resolutely demands that the Thai authorities stop allowing the United States to use Thai territory against the Lao, Vietnamese and Cambodian people."

Fewer than 7,000 American military personnel remain in Thailand. Fewer than two dozen installations or sites have not yet been turned over to Thailand and American officials remain at only about a half dozen of these.

The United States, according to American officials, would like to keep about 3,000 military personnel here, "maybe a little less," which under the present understanding would be possible. After last March's ultimatum by Mr. Kukrit, the understanding was modified to read that all American "combat

forces" be withdrawn from Thailand by March 20. American officials here say that this has already been completed. The final American combat personnel left with the departure of the last Air Force fighter last Dec. 20, one senior American military official said.

The 20 or so American aircraft remaining—C-130 cargo transports and U-21N seven-seater personnel transports—are all noncombat aircraft, he said.

Key Difference Remaining

Two key differences remain between the two countries. One concerns the status of the United States forces here, including Thai jurisdiction or supervision of the remaining facilities. The other concerns the functions the remaining personnel will perform.

These issues were clearly behind the seven-point message that was passed to the Americans on Feb. 4. One senior American official here said the message was not an ultimatum. As for the seven points, he said: "We won't accept them verbatim—we want to discuss language and make some counter-suggestions. They made no objections to this."

Today the United States turned over to Thailand the sprawling Korat air force base, including some \$30 million worth of buildings and military equipment. About 200 Americans still remain at the facility to finish the shipment of other equipment but will be withdrawn when the shipping process is completed.

There is also the question of Ramasun—a highly sophisticated electronic-eavesdropping facility in northeastern Thailand to which, until very recently, no Thai military official

has been allowed routine access. Ramasun, huge dish antennas using the most sophisticated and ultra-secret techniques are able to pick up communications from Communist field radios throughout Indochina, as well as domestic and foreign Communist broadcasts.

All of these are areas of immense complexity, and there is little doubt that there will be negotiations for months if not years to come. More than \$500 million in facilities and equipment are involved and must be accounted for, and there is wide room for understanding and error.

Last week, for instance, a memorandum mysteriously, announced the United States to offer a complete serviceable five-ton jeep to the Royal Thai Government. There was some confusion in the embassy until someone realized that was meant was the abbreviation for liquid "That's quite a relief," a bawdy official signed, starting to have him wondering where they were going to get the bags.



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# Palestine Guerrillas Seek to Close Ranks for Wa

## MILLIONS PLEDGED TO AID EGYPTIANS

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4  
announced, may just about make up the needed \$1 billion. President Sadat went to each of the five countries and to Oman. The nine-day trip was Mr. Sadat's first venture onto the international scene since he went to the United States immediately after the conclusion of the controversial second disengagement agreement with Israel that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger had engineered.

All the rulers Mr. Sadat visited made public statements in support of a plan for collective Arab help for Egypt. This is regarded here as the most important long-range result of the trip.

The idea of an "Arab Marshall Plan" for Egypt has long been close to the hearts of Egyptian officials and editorial writers who argue that Egypt has been the principal Arab military power for decades and thus has spent tens of billions of dollars for the Arab cause. The head of the United Arab Emirates and ruler of Abu Dhabi, Sheik Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, echoed this Egyptian contention when he declared during Mr. Sadat's visit that collective Arab action was needed "to compensate Egypt for the pan-Arab burden she has borne."

**Loan Program Unclear**  
Nothing has become known yet about how much the individual oil-producing countries intend to contribute to the collective assistance program and how soon these contributions will start to come in. Egypt needs the money desperately for consumer goods, mainly food—which is heavily subsidized—and for urgent improvements in its dilapidated public services.

The contributions are expected to be in the form of so-called soft loans, which carry interest rates below the going levels. President Sadat in statements before he left for his tour had offered to pay the loans back eventually from income from the Suez Canal and the Abu Rudeis oilfield. Mr. Sadat's trip took place against a background of continuing controversy between Egypt and Syria. The dispute between the two was touched off by the Sinai agreement.

One of Mr. Sadat's foremost purposes in making the trip was to consolidate his alliance with Saudi Arabia and to counteract the political inroads Syria made in the Gulf region as a result of President Hafez al-Assad's tough stand on disengagement and the success of his bold intervention in Lebanon.

Mr. Sadat has been isolated in the Arab world as a result of the Sinai agreement, which was violently attacked by the Syrians and the Palestinians while more moderate Arabs, including the Saudis, remained silent.

Arab diplomats here expect King Khalid of Saudi Arabia to initiate mediation effort soon between Egypt and Syria.

In a news conference today before leaving Kuwait, his last stop, Mr. Sadat was quoted as having said that Egypt would enter the war immediately if Israel attacked Syria, and having hinted that Egypt would stay out if the Syrians provoked a conflict by "playing false heroes" when the mandate of United Nations forces on the Golan Heights is up for renewal at the end of May. Mr. Sadat has made statements to this effect before.

Special to The New York Times  
BEIRUT, Lebanon, Feb. 29—The Palestinian guerrilla movement is formulating a plan to intensify the struggle against Israel and close its divided ranks, the movement's central publication, Palestine Revolution, said today.

The publication said the main guerrilla group, Al Fatah, had been making contact with other groups to rally them around the new program, which will be introduced in the Palestinian legislature in exile, known as the National Council. The council last met about two years ago, when it adopted a 10-point program that authorized the leadership

of the Palestine Liberation Organization to negotiate for a Middle East settlement.

The program split guerrilla ranks. In September 1974, the militant Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine suspended its membership in the P.L.O. The Popular Front and three other groups formed their own alliance called the Rejection Front.

Palestinian sources said the plan offered by Al Fatah downgraded political and diplomatic activity in favor of intensified fighting against Israel. The change would help end the breach with the Rejection Front, these sources said. The sources added that prog-

ress had been achieved, noting recent statements by the Popular Front secretary general, George Habash, and an article yesterday in the group's weekly publication, Al Hadaf.

Mr. Habash said that meetings with Al Fatah had been held and that his faction was ready to cooperate with other guerrilla groups "because we are in the same trench against the common enemy."

Al Hadaf said moves for "a national reconciliation" in Palestinian ranks were a positive sign. The United States veto in the United Nations of a resolution by nonaligned nations calling for recognition of "Palestinian national rights" persuaded the P.L.O. that political

activity for a Middle East settlement was ineffectual and that armed struggle remained the only course. Palestinian sources said, and add that this conclusion brought Al Fatah closer to the Popular Front's point of view.

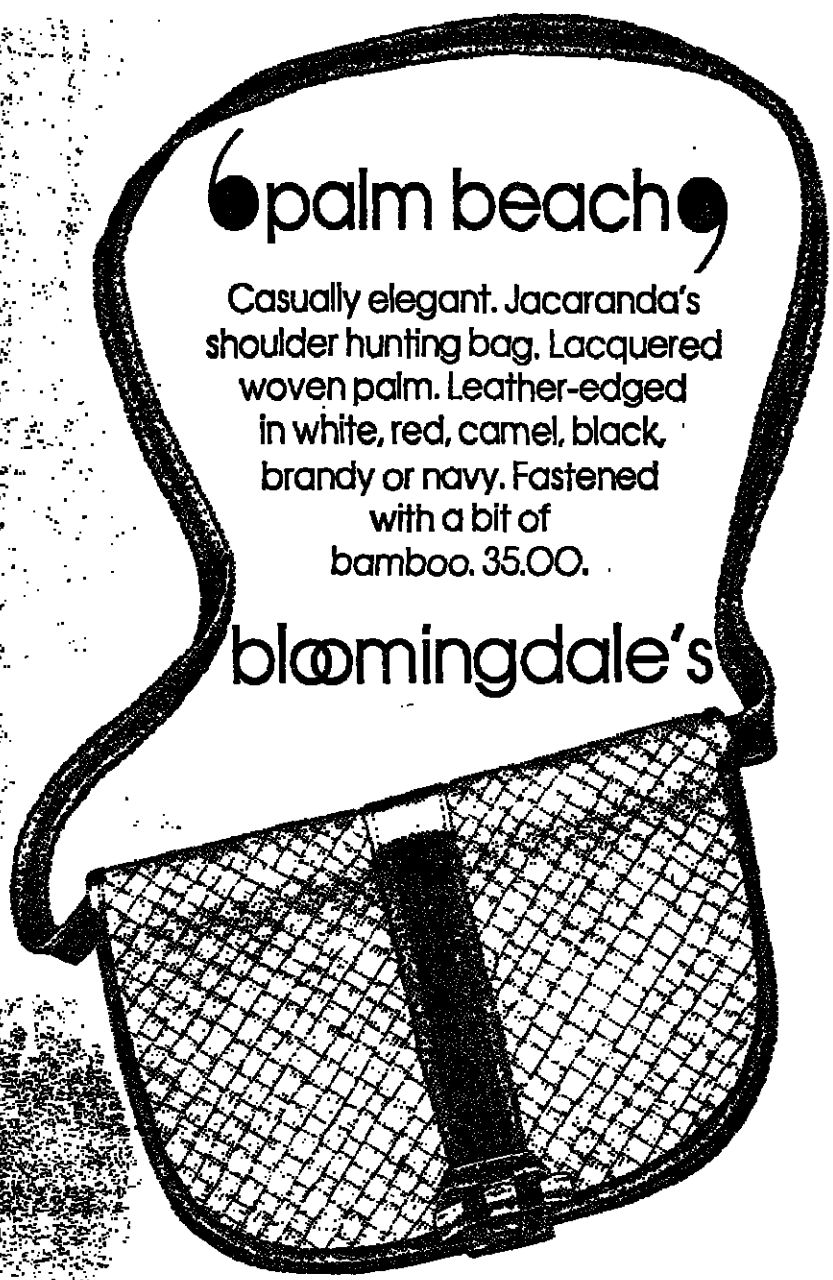
The guerrilla movement attached special significance to the recent riots on the West Bank that followed an Israeli court verdict exonerating a Jew who held a religious service at the Temple Mount, site of the Mosque of Al Aqsa.

The P.L.O. central committee decided in Damascus last week to give priority to helping residents of the West Bank in guerrilla publications calling for recognition of "Palestinian national rights" persuaded the P.L.O. that political

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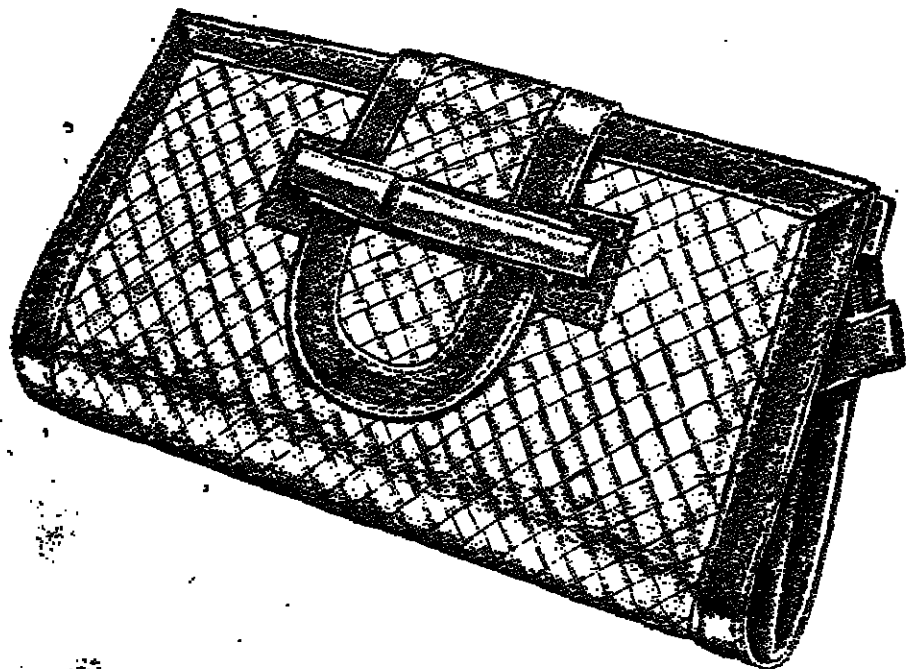
bløomingdale's



### ‘palm springs’

Rushing the season. Jacaranda's zip-top clutch. Natural woven palm gleamed with lacquer. Bamboo clasp and leather trim: white, red, camel, brandy or navy. 30.00.

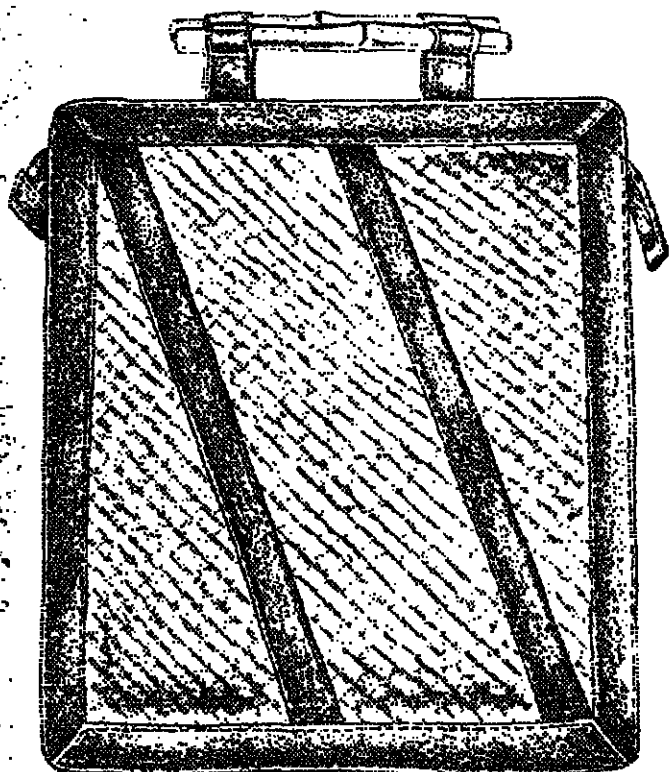
bløomingdale's



### ‘palm anywhere’

Grasp the bamboo handles. Head for the sun. Jacaranda's handy tote of lacquered natural palm. Leather framed in white, red, camel or brandy. 45.00.

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## She loves you knot!

This Spring, love is the answer.

In two beautiful open toe pumps.

Very sleek. Very high.

And very lovingly knotted in lush kidskin.

The Sling in black, bone, gray or white.

The Close Back in navy, bone, gray or white.

Both, from Palizzio. Each, 45.00

Designer Shoe Salon, Second Floor

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The coil scarf wraps it all up!

A lot of looks at a little bit of a price. Twisted or tied. Wrapped or draped. It's sheer versatility in cotton India gauze. Around and around it goes. As a head-wrap. A turban. A neck-winder. A holler. A fancy wrap. And that's just the beginning. Multi-stripes. Neckwear. Street Floor, N.Y. & of the Ohrbach's near you.

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Charge it at Ohrbach's NEW YORK: 23rd St., Mon. Thurs 10:30-8:30, Fri., Sat. 10:00-8:00. QUEENS CENTER: Queens Blvd. at Woodhaven Blvd., Mon. Sat. 9:45-11:30. WESTBURY: 111 at the Terrace, Mon. Sat. 10:30-8:30. PARAMUS: N.J. Bergen Mall, Mon. Sat. 10:30-8:30. WAYNE, N.J.: Woodbridge, Mon. Sat. 10:30-8:30. WOODBRIDGE, N.J.: Woodbridge Center, Mon. Sat. 10:30-8:30. No mail or phone orders.

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The people want checking accounts at Savings Banks. And they want them now.

Savings Banks the human side of banking



Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.



JP 11/10/50

Ranks for

JEWS WARNED  
OF ARAB SHRINE

That Jews Who Pray  
Mount Face Arrest

...activity for a Middle  
...ment was inefficac  
...and that armed str  
...ained the only str  
...sources said, as  
...this conclusio  
...brought Al Fatah close  
...The guerrilla point  
...other attached spe  
...we the recent sp  
...court verdict exonerat  
...Pal-Temple Mount, the  
...The P.I.O. central  
...decided in Damascus  
...to give priority to he  
...of the West Bank  
...guerrilla publications  
...new uprising against  
...occupation authorities

...minister spoke last night  
...at a background of Mos  
...unrest. The tension had  
...sparked last month by a  
...by an Israeli magistrate  
...rating Jews charged with  
...h of the peace for holding  
...igious service and singing  
...w national songs at the

...traged Moslems said the  
...y was a sign that the Jews  
...out to displace them from  
...mount, and there were  
...demonstrations in Jeru  
...and occupied Arab cities,  
...d by policemen with  
...heons and tear gas.

...Hillel's statement, which  
...made on television last  
...seemed calculated to  
...the Moslems. He said the  
...tment was determined to  
...ue its policy of co-exist  
...at the mount, with the  
...ade reserved for Moslem  
...r and the mount's western  
...ing wall reserved for

...ording to Moslem belief,  
...nmed leaped to heaven  
...the mount. The Moslems  
...d shrines there, including  
...Dome of the Rock, the  
...ue of Al Aksa, and vari  
...prayer niches, fountains  
...arcades.

...en the Jews regained  
...ignity over the Old City  
...e war of 1967, the Israeli  
...ument ruled that access  
...Temple Mount would be  
...nteed to members of all re  
...s, but that organized  
...s by Jews would be  
...d in consideration of the  
...gs of the Moslem popula  
...of Israel.

...Acquittal of the 8  
...st year a group that prayed  
...sang nationalist songs  
...was stoned by Arabs. The  
...resisted Arab policemen  
...tried to expel them. Eight  
...were arrested and charged  
...conducting themselves in  
...anner likely to cause a  
...of the peace.

...istrate Ruth Or acquitted  
...last month and expressed  
...ise that no action had  
...taken against the Arabs,  
...had thrown stones, or the  
...men who had prevented  
...ews for exercising an in  
...d right. The state prompt  
...d an appeal to the district

...briel Bach, the State At  
...y, said in an interview  
...the magistrate's ruling did  
...necessarily contradict the  
...ing order to police to pre  
...Jewish prayers at the site.  
...aid that even if the ac  
...al was upheld all the way  
...to the Supreme Court, it  
...d mean only that while  
...hipers could not be crim  
...y prosecuted, police offi  
...could still expel them.

es you know  
...ing, love is the ans  
...autiful open toe pumps  
...ven sleek. Very  
...y knotted in lush kids  
...ack, bone, gray or wh  
...navy, bone, gray or wh  
...from Palazzo. Each \$1  
...Shoe Savon. Second fl  
...Call: EL 5-5300, Ext 1

ALTMAN  
...ER

LITARY OUTLAY  
AT RECORD LEVEL

...nued From Page 1, Col. 1

...of Africa, Asia and Latin  
...rica.

...15 years, military spend  
...in the developing countries  
...than doubled. — from  
...billion in 1960 to \$39 bil  
...in 1974, measured in con  
...1973 dollars. The mildest  
...ive increase was in Latin  
...rica, where expenditures  
...up twofold; the sharpest  
...e Middle East, where they  
...up eightfold.

...the developing world, as a  
...le, the study said, military  
...nditures have increased  
...as fast as the economic  
...s to support them.

...a foreword to the study,  
...ator Hubert H. Humphrey,  
...ocrat of Minnesota, said  
...it led to "frightening" con  
...ditions about "the sacrifices  
...the arms race entails for  
...society."

...he study itself said: "The  
...net needs of society stand  
...stark contrast to the record  
...nding for arms and armies.  
...nomic growth has stopped,  
...senting the plight of hun  
...s of millions who live at  
...margin of existence. There  
...nger throughout the world.  
...f the world's school-age  
...dren are not yet attending  
...ool; one-third of the adults  
...illiterate. Governments  
...nd two-thirds more for mili  
...force than for the health  
...s of four billion people."  
...overnment spending for  
...th care was estimated at  
...0 billion in 1974. The study  
...t, however, that public out  
...s for health care in develop  
...countries were still less  
...n one-fourth the expendi  
...as on military programs.

...Despite the evidence of  
...gress," the study said, "the  
...ational needs that remain  
...ulfilled are enormous." It  
...ed that in the developing  
...tries, it is estimated that  
...f the population, children  
...d adults, is without a mini  
...m level of education.

...Copies of the report, entitled  
...World Military and Social Ex  
...penditures," may be obtained  
...in WMSJ Publications, Box  
...23, Leesburg, Va. 22078, for  
...50 a copy.

people want  
...unts at Savings B  
...y want them now  
...ngs Banks

Say "Hello"  
to the casual suit that  
won't shout back at you.



We don't know why it is  
that some perfectly respectable  
cloak-and-suit men are like  
**Dr. Jekyll** and Mr. Hyde.

As long as they're cutting  
a regular business suit,  
everything's fine:  
neat, straight and smart.

But the second somebody says  
"Let's do something a little more casual",  
they come up with a number  
that makes you look as if you belong  
at **Aqueduct** saying "Ps'st, I've got  
a sure winner in the fourth".  
You know the kind of suit  
we're talking about.  
Loud.

That's why we welcome  
**Yves St. Laurent's**  
new design. It's casual.  
It's easy. But it's also  
calm and composed.  
(The way an Englishman  
feels about his favorite pub.)  
Maybe that's why M. St. Laurent  
calls it "Le Composé".

On the other hand, maybe  
it's because you can compose  
"Le Composé" in several different  
ways. All handsome..

If you want a relaxed-but-right look  
that could go to the office, you wear it as  
we've sketched it here. The subtle,  
window-pane **plaid** jacket with the  
mini-checked **vest** and trousers.

Or, come Sunday brunch at your  
favorite American club, you can add  
a turtle neck and subtract the vest.

The fabric (in self-confident heather tan)  
is an easy going blend of polyester  
and wool. And the silhouette  
(with slightly raised European shoulders,  
patch pockets, side vents) is a very  
flattering example of what happens  
when a **French** designer takes a  
shine to an **English** look.

"Le Composé" will run you 170.00,  
but make you feel like a million.

And you'll start relaxing  
as soon as you walk into  
Altman's Men's Store, because  
we're calm and composed, too.  
And we **never**,  
never shout back at you.

**B Altman & Co**

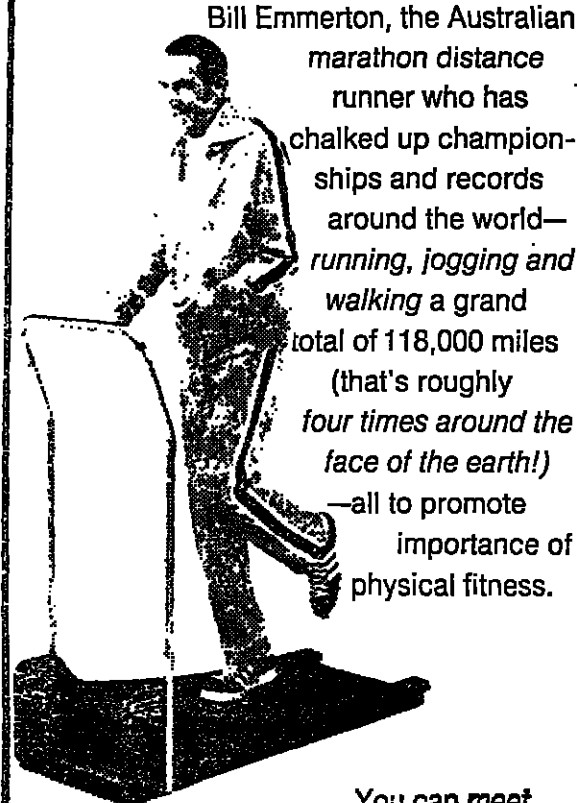
Men's Shop, main floor,  
Fifth Avenue, White Plains, Manhasset, N.Y.,  
Short Hills, Ridgewood/Paramus, N.J., St. David, Pa.



# MEET THIS MAN



His name is Bill Emmerton, he's 55 years of age, recognized by medical authorities to be "the most physically fit" out of 16,000 examined from all age groups, and, he may save your life!



Bill Emmerton, the Australian marathon distance runner who has chalked up championships and records around the world—running, jogging and walking a grand total of 118,000 miles (that's roughly four times around the face of the earth!)—all to promote importance of physical fitness.

You can meet this amazing man today through Wednesday, March 1, 2, 3 from 12-2 PM on our Street Floor. Let Bill Emmerton show you the way to a longer, healthier life through a unique fitness program designed by him, along with the supervision of a leading medical authority on physical fitness, to prevent you from cutting your life short.

So come in, meet, talk, listen to Bill Emmerton...

## AND LIVE LONGER

**ABERCROMBIE & FITCH**  
Madison Ave., 45th St., N.Y.

## 2 Defeated Angolan Movements Must Leave Zaire

**BRAZZAVILLE, Congo, Feb. 29 (Reuters)**—Two movements opposed to the Angolan Government set up by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola must leave Zaire immediately under a new agreement designed to normalize relations between the two countries.

The agreement was reached here yesterday by President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and President Agostinho Neto of Angola, who guaranteed that they would not allow military activity to be organized against the other nation from their territory.

The two movements that will have to leave Zaire are the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. The factions were defeated by the Popular Movement in the Angolan civil war.

### Met in Brazzaville

The National Front has had headquarters in Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire, and the National Union had been supported by Zaire for the last year.

A communiqué issued by the two Presidents after their meeting in Brazzaville yesterday said that the two organizations would have to leave Zaire.

### Brazil Names Ambassador To the Luanda Government

**BRASILIA, Feb. 29 (AP)**—Brazil's right-wing military Government, which recognized the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola as the government of Angola last November, has appointed its first ambassador to Luanda.

Rodolpho Godoy de Souza Dantas, the new ambassador, moves up from the post of consul general in Buenos Aires.

immediately "in order not to undermine relations between the two countries."

Another nationalist movement, the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave, will also have to cease activities in Zaire. Cabinda is a northern enclave of Angola that is rich in oil deposits.

The Zaire-Angola communiqué said that the two nations had agreed not to engage in interference in each other's internal affairs.

Angolan refugees living in Zaire will return "freely" to their country of origin, the

statement said. The Kinshasa Government says that some one million such refugees are now living in Zaire.

About 6,000 former Katanga policemen who fled to Angola after the collapse of the Katanga independence movement in the 1960's will also be repatriated at President Mobutu's request.

### Kaunda Gets Mobutu Message

**LUSAKA, Zambia, Feb. 29 (Agence France-Presse)**—President Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia today received a message from President Mobutu believed

to concern the Zairian recognition of the new Government of Angola.

Zambian authorities did not disclose details of the message, but it was reliably understood that it concerned Zairian-Angolan relations, observers said.

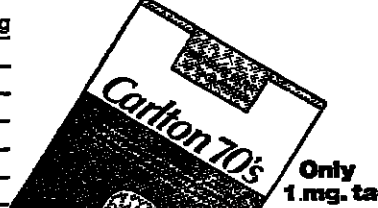
President Mobutu and President Kaunda had initially followed a common policy in not recognizing the Government established by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. Zambia has recognized the independence of Angola but still has not recognized the Popular Movement Government.

# Carlton 70.

## The lowest 'tar' of all cigarettes.

Look at the latest U.S. Government figures for other brands that call themselves "low" in tar.

	tar, mg/cig	nicotine, mg/cig
Brand D (Filter)	14	1.0
Brand D (Menthol)	13	1.0
Brand V (Filter)	11	0.7
Brand T (Menthol)	11	0.6
Brand V (Menthol)	11	0.7
Brand T (Filter)	11	0.6



Carlton 70's (lowest of all brands)—1 mg. tar, 0.1 mg. nicotine.

\*As per cigarette by FTC method.

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

1 mg. "tar", 0.1 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette by FTC method.



## First name for the martini.

People who care about the martini have given it

a first name:

# BEEFEATER.

FROM ENGLAND BY KOBRAND, NEW YORK • 94 PROOF • 100% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS



For one week only, Monday, March 1 through Saturday, March 6.

Suits and sportjackets cut in my size and my choice of fabric, tailored by the master hand of Dominic Verti.

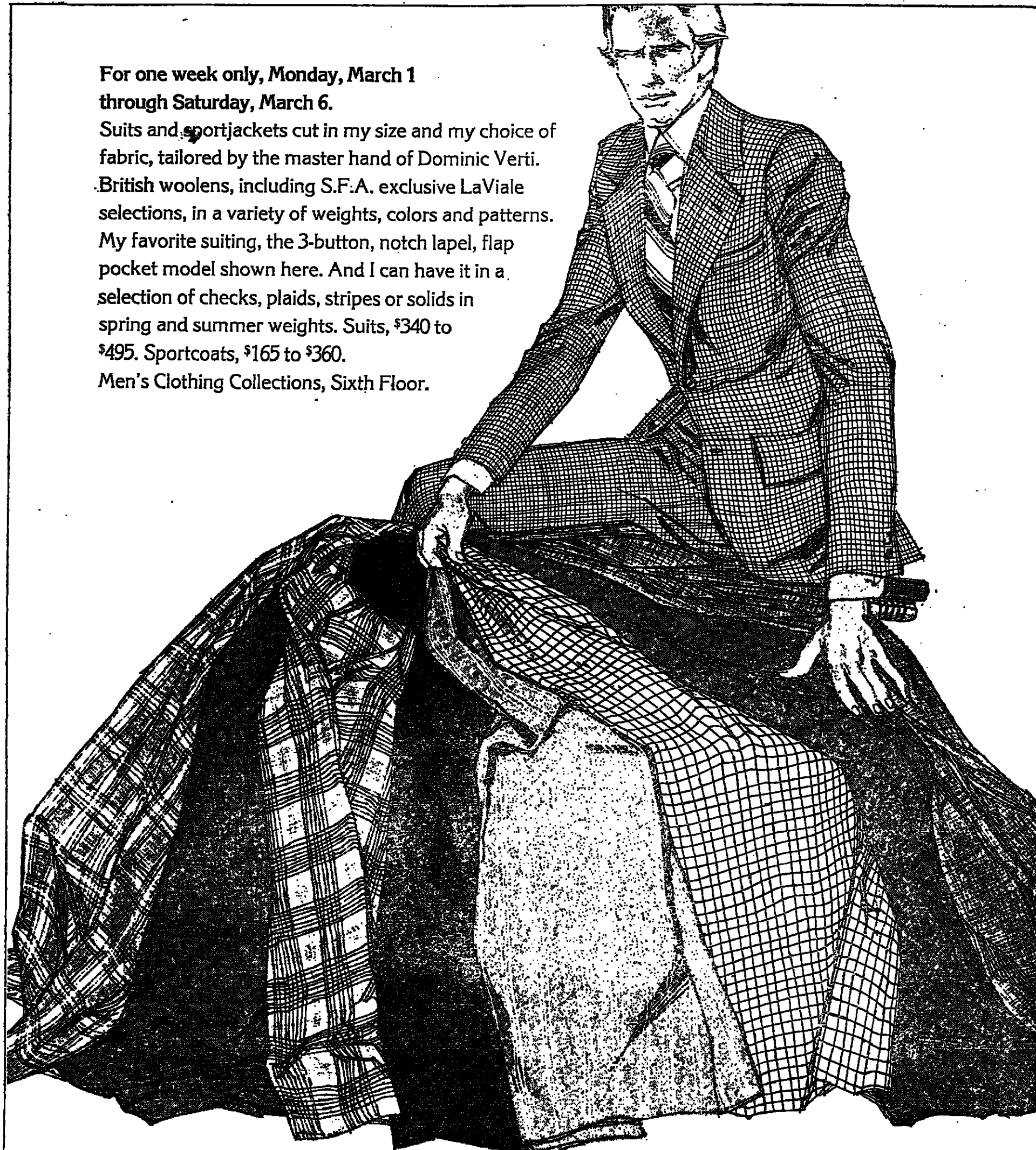
British woolens, including S.F.A. exclusive LaViale selections, in a variety of weights, colors and patterns.

My favorite suiting, the 3-button, notch lapel, flap pocket model shown here. And I can have it in a

selection of checks, plaids, stripes or solids in spring and summer weights. Suits, \$340 to

\$495. Sportcoats, \$165 to \$360.

Men's Clothing Collections, Sixth Floor.



My tailor is Dominic Verti. Now I can have his cut-to-order suits and sportcoats without a special-order surcharge.

and they're only at **SAKS FIFTH AVENUE**  
FASHIONS FOR MEN

Saks Fifth Avenue at Rockefeller Center, New York open Thursdays until 8:30 p.m. • White Plains, Springfield and Garden City open Mondays and Thursdays until 9 p.m.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.



# FRONT SPLITS OVER REFUGEES

## California Mistrust Group in Fear of is in Homeland

By RETT R. HOLLES  
of The New York Times

GO, Feb. 29 — The  
of a Vietnamese  
front in exile, led by  
Vietnamese senator  
imprisoned in Saigon  
g to overthrow the  
ernment six weeks  
country's collapse.  
and sharp disagree-  
ing refugees here.

the 35,000 refugees  
Southern California  
istful of the newly  
orce of Renaissance,  
n, mainly out of fear  
ng reprisals against  
still living in South  
under control of the  
st Provisional Revolu-  
vernment.

orce of Renaissance  
ized to combat what  
: leaders called "vram-  
unchallenged Commu-  
aganda"; being spread  
12,000 refugees in the  
ates, and to give ma-  
istance to more than  
uth Vietnamese troops  
aid were continuing to  
arilla warfare in the  
d areas.

kesman, Nguyen Van  
d that "when the prop-  
comes," the organiza-  
recruit a volunteer ex-  
ry force made up of  
etnamese veterans pos-  
special military skills  
er to return to their  
d to take up arms  
ainst the Communists.  
operations will be in-  
tal in scope, including  
ee volunteers who will  
ited not only in this  
but in France, Japan,  
England and other  
s," he said.

hi, a former high school  
l in Nha Trang, said he  
der Communist rule for  
ars before escaping to  
th.

roup is still largely em-  
and willing to accept  
he said. "from almost  
rce except the Ameri-  
elligence agency from  
ve want no assistance of  
ind." The liberation  
ent's organizing body  
to more than about 200  
s.

ader, at a headquarters  
urban Chula Vista near  
ican border, is 44-year-  
am Nam Sach who, as  
list Senator, was a close  
rator of President Ngo  
Diem before the latter's  
ination in 1963.

A Bitter Foe of Thieu  
itter opponent of Presi-  
Nguyen Van Thieu, Mr.  
said he plotted President  
s overthrow with a group  
included former Prime  
er Nguyen Cao Ky just  
Saigon's fall last April  
the Communists.

plot was uncovered and  
sch was arrested and im-  
ed, finally gaining his re-  
when the chief of national  
fled the country three  
before South Vietnam's  
der. With his wife and  
children Mr. Sach was  
sted by the United States  
and is now an instructor  
Del Rey Vocational High  
in Chula Vista.

t vocal in opposing the  
"orce of Renaissance is  
est Coast's largest refu-  
ganization, the Viet-  
Alliance Association,  
existed before the mass  
nent of refugees to this  
y. The alliance is urging  
embers and other Viet-  
se to reject the new liber-  
front and to remain non-  
al.

se smaller groups are sup-  
the liberation front here.  
etnamese Association for  
e Preservation, the Viet-  
Community Foundation  
the Vietnamese Catholic  
ities.

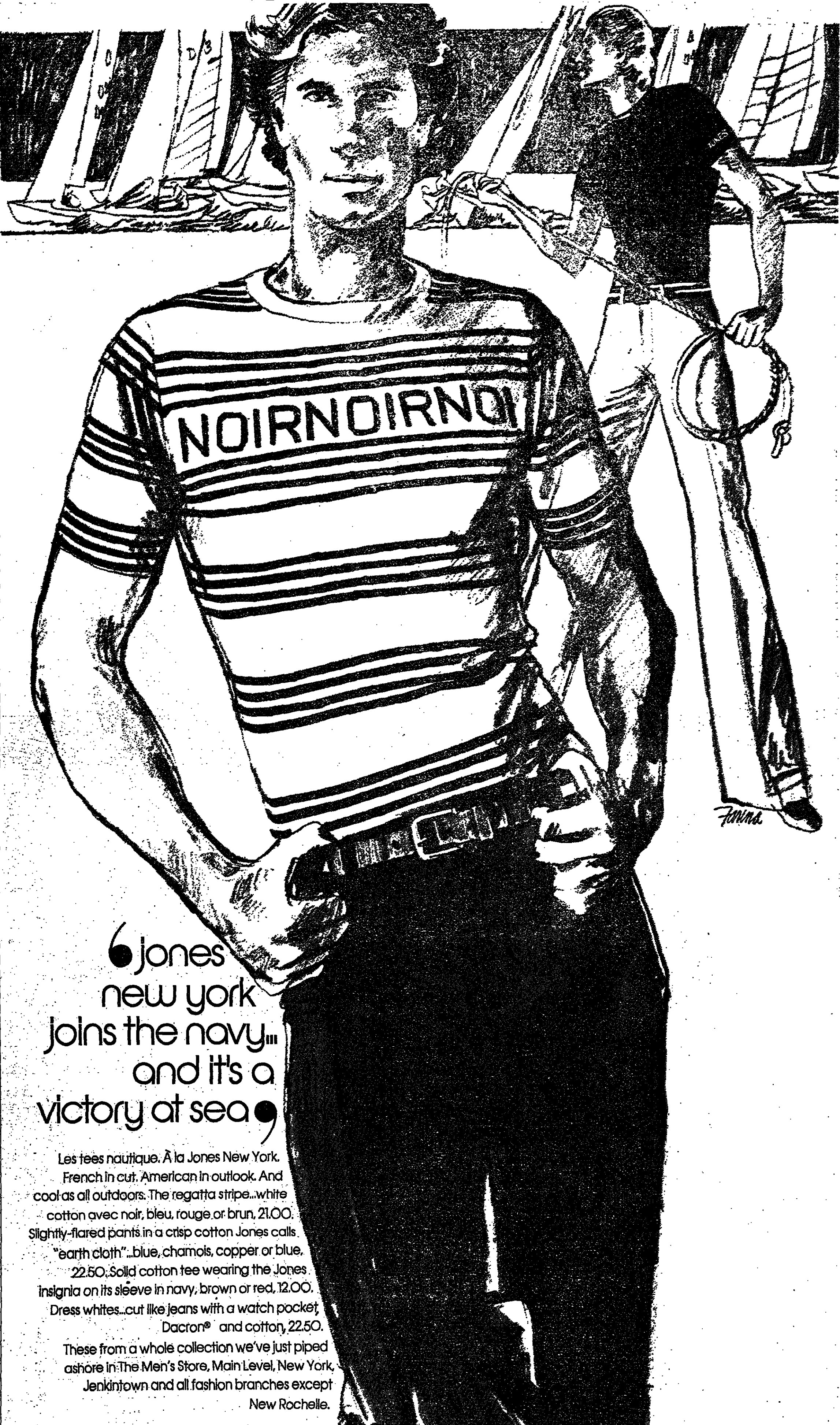
split among the refugees  
into the open during the  
amese "Lamar" New  
January, when the Al-  
Association refused to  
Mr. Sach to appear before  
al thousand people attend-  
celebration at the Uni-  
of California here to  
a militant manifesto  
up by the Force of Ren-  
ance.

liberation front and its  
eters then set up a rival  
ng at St. Columba Roman  
Catholic Church.  
or board of directors voted  
nously against any asso-  
n with the Force of Ren-  
ce because of the polit-  
implications," explained  
ine Minh, wife of a Sen-  
doctor and an officer of  
Alliance.

official of the Alliance  
tation said it was "a ri-  
ous detusion" to believe  
South Vietnamese guer-  
even with support of  
ers from overseas, could  
Hanoi's hold on South  
am.

Sach said the immediate  
tive of the Force of Ren-  
ance for Vietnam would  
mobilize world opinion in  
ing that the forthcoming  
Vietnamese elections,  
huled for April 25, be ab-  
solutely free in accordance  
the 1973 Paris peace  
d.

Nghi said two widely  
Vietnamese periodicals,  
en, published in Washing-  
D. C. and Thai Binh, pub-  
l in San Francisco, were  
unjustly "tainted" to make  
bear that life in conquered  
Vietnam had become  
of freedom, justice and  
erity.



● Jones  
new york  
joins the navy...  
and it's a  
victory at sea ●

Les tees nautique. À la Jones New York.  
French in cut. American in outlook. And  
cool as all outdoors. The regatta stripe...white  
cotton avec noir, bleu, rouge or brun, 21.00.  
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"earth cloth"...blue, chamols, copper or blue.  
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insignia on its sleeve in navy, brown or red, 12.00.  
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Dacron® and cotton, 22.50.  
These from a whole collection we've just piped  
ashore in: The Men's Store, Main Level, New York,  
Jenkitown and all fashion branches except  
New Rochelle.

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the man  
who care  
he martini  
iven it  
ame:  
**FEATER**



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order surchar  
only at **SAI**  
**FIFT**  
**AVEN**  
FASHIONS FOR



# 15 Japanese Played Key Roles in Lockheed Bids



An F-104 Starfighter manufactured by Lockheed for Japan

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

Japanese Parliament, have disclosed that:

Lockheed's allies in Japan included the pilot who planned the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor; an American of Japanese ancestry who lost his United States citizenship during World War II; an ultranationalist publisher purged by the Allied occupation, and a Member of Parliament who was later convicted of embezzlement.

Despite the millions it has paid here, Lockheed has lost out on many contracts. The company sold the F-104 Starfighter, but could not compete with the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom. It sold the L-1011 TriStar to All Nippon Airways, but failed to get orders from Japan Air Lines, the Toa Domestic Airline Company or Korean Air Lines. Its sale of the P-3C Orion antisubmarine aircraft has reportedly been canceled.

**Money and High Places**

Lockheed has operated here like most Japanese companies, but with a major difference. While Japanese concerns contribute for general political operations, Lockheed reportedly slipped money into the highest reaches of the Japanese Government to obtain specific decisions.

Lockheed's secret agent, Mr. Kodama, is a chunky man who walks with the gait of a sailor, and his language is hard-hitting and unadorned. He operated the so-called "Kodama Agency" in China during World War II, obtaining intelligence and vital materials for the Japanese Imperial forces.

He returned to Japan after the war with vast amounts of cash, diamonds and platinum with which he later financed the beginnings of the governing Liberal-Democratic party. Though he has held no prominent political or business position, Mr. Kodama has been decisive in naming several Prime Ministers and in resolving all manner of disputes with the governing Establishment here for 25 years.

One of his sources of power has been his skillful manipulation of a distinctively Japanese sense of personal obligation. He has done favors, great and small, for those in high places; F-104s, a known advocate of the small, for those in high places; and later has collected. He has used money, not necessarily his own, to pay for what he wanted. Lastly he is said to command the allegiance of Japan's ultrarightists and many of their organized gangsters.

**A Prison Friendship**

Contacts that were to prove useful to the alliance between Lockheed and Mr. Kodama were made in the Sugamo prison in Tokyo just after World War II. Imprisoned there as war criminals were Mr. Kodama and Nobusuke Kishi. Mr. Kishi, later to be a Prime Minister, was there for having been a wartime Cabinet officer.

Also, there was an interpreter called Taro Fukuda, who was born and educated in the United States, and who came to Japan to attend Waseda University. He lost his American citizenship when he worked for the Japanese Government occupied Manchuria.

Mr. Fukuda became a close friend of Mr. Kodama. He translated and published Mr. Kodama's book, "I Was Defeated," and later set up a public relations company, with Mr. Kodama's financial backing.

That concern was hired to conduct a press campaign for Lockheed by John Kenneth Hull, who opened an office here in late 1957 or 1958 when the company moved into Japan to try to sell its F-104 Starfighter. Mr. Hull also hired a Japanese assistant named Yoshiyoshi Oni, who was a Japanese espionage agent in China during the war and then worked for the American occupation.

**Some Names Were Needed**

With the Starfighter sales campaign not going very well, according to insiders at the time, Mr. Hull is said to have called a meeting in a Tokyo hotel and asked Mr. Fukuda to suggest Japanese politicians through whom Lockheed might present its case to the Government.

Mr. Fukuda, however, recommended Mr. Kodama, and arranged for Mr. Hull to meet him. Mr. Fukuda acted as interpreter between them, as he did on subsequent occasions.

Mr. Kodama agreed to become Lockheed's "consultant," with Mr. Fukuda as his go-between.

An insider to the Lockheed operation said that Mr. Kodama's first move was to instruct Lockheed to fire the Daiichi trading firm that it had had as its sales agent here and to take on the Marubeni Trading Company, an aggressive concern trying to move up on a level with such established organizations as Mitsubishi and Matsui.

That completed the setup through which Lockheed was to operate over the years—with Mr. Kodama as secret agent, the Marubeni concern as sales agent, Mr. Fukuda as public relations and contact manager, and Mr. Oni as office manager.

Officials of the Japanese military branch, the Self-Defense Agency, have recalled that Mr. Kodama went into action on behalf of Lockheed and its Starfighter at a time when the Japanese Government had already tentatively picked the Grumman F-11F as the fighter it would buy.

Mr. Kodama reportedly arranged to prevent the final decision in late 1958 in the Na-

tional Defense Council, headed by Mr. Kishi, who was then the Prime Minister. The council ordered the Defense Agency to "restudy" the entire selection.

Lockheed's secret agent won his way through his influence with Mr. Kishi, with Bamboke Ohno, the ruling party's vice president, and Ichiro Kono, a senior party member. Mr. Kodama was said to have relied to some extent on his personal friendship with Mr. Kishi, but to have leaned more on political favors he did for Mr. Kishi.

In particular, Mr. Kodama is credited with having saved Mr. Kishi's political life during the F-104 controversy. As an election for party president—and therefore Prime Minister—nearing in January 1959, an incipient revolt against Mr. Kishi began to take shape.

But Mr. Kodama, at two separate meetings, rallied Mr. Ohno and Mr. Kono to Mr. Kishi's side. Mr. Kodama worked out a deal by which Mr. Ohno, whom he regarded as a brother, was to succeed Mr. Kishi, and Mr. Kono was eventually to have his turn. Mr. Kishi was re-elected on Jan. 24, 1959.

**A Long Rest Suggested**

A source involved then said that after getting the jet-fighter decision delayed, Mr. Kodama persuaded Shojiro Kawashima, the party's secretary general and a leading Grumman advocate, to go to Hawaii for a long rest.

Then he reportedly had the public relations man, Mr. Fukuda, feed comparative data on the F-104 and the F-11F to a member of Parliament, Shoji Tanaka, for an attack on the Grumman proposal. Mr. Tanaka also alleged that Grumman had paid off someone in Japan to get the contract. Later, Mr. Tanaka went to prison as an embezzler.

In publicity, according to an insider, Mr. Kodama had Mr. Fukuda focus his efforts on Yomiuri Shimbun, a major daily newspaper whose publisher, Matsutarō Shoriki, was an ardent nationalist and like Mr. Kodama himself, had been accused of war crimes. The paper came out for the F-104.

The Lockheed campaign received another boost in July 1959, when Gen. Minoru Genda, a known advocate of the small, for those in high places; and later has collected. He has used money, not necessarily his own, to pay for what he wanted. Lastly he is said to command the allegiance of Japan's ultrarightists and many of their organized gangsters.

**A Mission to America**

Officials in the Defense Agency asserted that General Genda's promotion was normal. But other Japanese sources close to the situation contended that Mr. Kodama had had a hand in it.

In any event, General Genda led a mission to the United States in the summer of 1959, personally flew the F-104 and came home to recommend its selection. The Defense Agency and the National Defense Council, still headed by Mr. Kishi, agreed. The production contract was signed in early 1960.

Mr. Kishi, who is now in Parliament, declined to comment on the Lockheed affair for three weeks. Then he denied any involvement.

The Defense Agency said that 230 Starfighters were produced, of which 170 are still flying. Most of the rest crashed in accidents, as other Starfighters did in Europe with West German pilots abroad.

After his retirement from the air force in April 1962, General Genda was elected to the upper house of Parliament in July of that year with the financial help of Mr. Kodama. Japanese political sources said, Mr. Genda is still a Member of Parliament. He asserted recently that the F-104 was picked purely for "technical reasons."

The United States Air Force also assisted Lockheed. The Grumman F-11F was a Navy plane; the Lockheed F-104 was an Air Force plane. United States Air Force officers here, according to American aviation sources, lobbied for their plane. After the decision for the F-104 was made, General Genda was decorated with the United States Legion of Merit by the Air Force.

The F-104 decision cost Lockheed an estimated \$1.5 million, an analysis of Lockheed documents shows. Some of this went to Mr. Kodama as his fee.

In his memoirs, Mr. Kodama takes credit for the F-104 decision. He asserts that he pressed the Government hard to overturn the decision for Grumman.

After the success with the F-104, Mr. Kodama's machinery seems to have been dormant for a while. But in the late 1960's, it was revived—only to pick the McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom as their next jet fighter, despite Mr. Kodama's efforts.

He lost that fight, it was believed for two reasons. One was that the Phantom, according to aviation experts, was clearly superior to anything that Lockheed could offer. Secondly, Eisaku Sato was Prime Minister, and Mr. Kodama apparently had less influence over him than over Mr. Kishi. In the election of 1964, Mr. Kodama backed Mr. Kono while the late Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida demanded that the party take Mr. Sato.

Mr. Kodama was later unable to win orders from the Toa Domestic Airline Company here, or from Japan Air Lines, or from Korean Air Lines for the TriStar.

Toward the end of the

1960's, Japan was in the market for new, wide-bodied passenger airliners. The major candidates were the Boeing 747SR, the Douglas DC-10 and the Lockheed L-1011 TriStar. For Lockheed, a sale was vitally needed to help overcome financial troubles in other aircraft programs.

In January 1969, Lockheed entered into what is believed to have been its first formal contract with Mr. Kodama, signing him to a fee of \$138,000 a year for "consultation." That was amended in June 1969, when a fee of \$4 million was added for an initial order of three to six TriStars to any major airline in Japan.

In addition, Mr. Kodama was to be paid \$120,000 each for the sale of the seventh through the 15th TriStars and \$60,000 each for the 16th and beyond.

**Associates Were Dead**

For this project, Mr. Kodama had to change his tactics. He relied less on personal relationships and more on money.

For one thing Mr. Sato, whom he had failed to sway from the Phantom decision, was still Prime Minister in the early days of the campaign. For another, Mr. Kodama's old associates in the setup, Mr. Ohno and Mr. Kono, had died in the mid-1960's.

Then, too, Mr. Kodama had less influence with Kakuei Tanaka, who succeeded Mr. Sato in July 1972, than he had had with Mr. Sato. Mr. Tanaka rose after the war as a follower of Prime Minister Yoshida.

Even though the jetliner issue was commercial, not governmental, the top politicians and Government officials held the key to the choice: The Ministry of Transport has the au-

thority to approve and the Ministry of Finance issues permits for the necessary foreign exchange.

As with the F-104, Mr. Kodama first had to undo a decision. All Nippon Airways, a domestic line, had tentatively selected the Douglas DC-10 and the line's president, Tetsuo Oba, had signed an option order.

But in mid-1969 the Deputy Minister of Transportation, Tokujirō Wakasa, retired to join All Nippon as vice president. The following year, he replaced Mr. Oba as president in a headquarters coup in which, according to inside sources and press speculation, Mr. Kodama had a hand. Mr. Wakasa ordered the slate wiped clean and a new study made.

Little seems to have happened for more than a year. In early 1972, however, the then president of Lockheed, A. C. Kotchian, came to Japan to take personal charge of the TriStar sales effort. It began to focus on Mr. Tanaka, who was now the Minister of International Trade and Industry and a candidate to succeed Mr. Sato, who had announced his intention to retire as Prime Minister. (He died last year.)

**Mutual Friend Appears**

Mr. Kodama, not having a personal relationship with Mr. Tanaka, enlisted the help of a mutual friend, Henji Osano. Mr. Osano is a close confidant of Mr. Tanaka's and his political financier.

Mr. Osano is influential in the tourist industry. He is a large individual shareholder in Japan Air Lines, All Nippon and Government officials held the key to the choice: The Ministry of Transport has the au-

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RESPONSE IS CITED FOR 34 TREATIES

Unit Finds Facts Seoul Unreported

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP) — The General Accounting Office found that Congress notified of 34 agreements between the United States and Korea since Congress passed a reporting law in August 1972.

The 34 agreements were carried out, or agency agreements are not clear, the Department Office of Affairs, the Congress investigating agency re-

ality Office has the ability to transmit the text of any "inter-agreement" within 60 days of the date of the agreement, according to the Case Act, sponsored by Congress in 1972 by Clifford P. Case, R-N.J.

The Accounting Office Case Act did not determine if agencies such as the State Department, which administers aid overseas, and the Department did not subordinate agree-

ment. An executive branch complete list of all international agreements, which, it said, does not now exist.

Inquiry Asked James G. Abourezk, a South Dakota Republican, asked the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a view to "seeking penalties for reporting

Abourezk asked for the Accounting Office's report last April in connection with the subcommittee on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee considering legislation for Congressional oversight of international agree-

ments. The 34 unreported agreements said that most of them were minor issues. Among the significant ones, he said, were agreements defining the transfer of equipment valued at \$1 billion to be transferred to Korean military forces being redeployed to Vietnam.

His recommendations, the executive branch suggested a complete list of all international agreements, which, it said, does not now exist.

LOCKHEED KEEPS AWAY CONTRACT

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

Defense Department, said by telephone in Washington, confirmed that the deal was still on, adding that further negotiations were to take place between the Government and Lockheed on such financial matters as the timing of payment before the contract is

There is no suggestion of getting out of it," the official said, referring to the contract.

Part of the reassurance to Lockheed's financial stability derived from the contract given the company by the United States Government, the official said.

Lockheed is to supply 18 long-range patrol aircraft by 1979 or to upgrade Canada's surveillance and antisubmarine air. The planes will have a special Lockheed airframe, but specially built for Canadian conditions and will have advanced radar and weapons systems. A Defense Department official said. He added that the planes had been ordered with a view to use in Arctic land areas.

Finance Charges Cited The cost of the contract, initially estimated by the Canadians at \$950 million, is expected to grow to \$1 billion with the finance charges, the spokesman said. Lockheed had the cost of the contract at \$750 million.

But it had been officially said here that \$560 million of the cost would remain in Canada for the manufacture of components of the planes in this country. It is now expected that the Canadian industry will realize a considerably more from the Lockheed connection.

Lockheed is contributing to the construction of the 18 planes for the Canadian Air Force. Canadian aircraft manufacturing industry will also participate in the supply of components for 150 Lockheed aircraft for the United States and other buyers, the spokesman said.

80 Prisoners in Soviet Reported on Hunger Strike

MOSCOW, Feb. 29 (Reuters) — More than 80 inmates who are political prisoners on hunger strike during the Communist Party congress here demand better conditions and an end to repression of dissidents, according to documents leaked from the penal institutions involved.

The documents, passed to Western reporters today by Communist dissidents, said that 32 were on strike in Vladimir jail, east of Moscow, and more than 50 in labor camps elsewhere.

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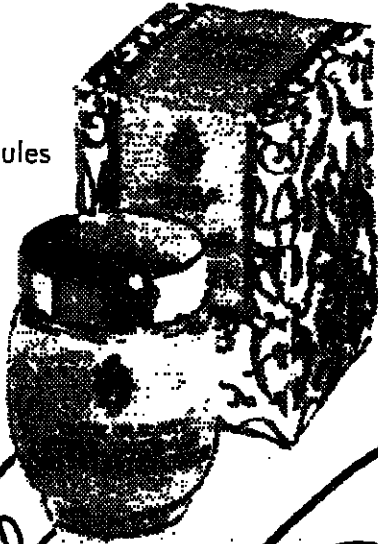


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*Frances Denney*

**Refugees, Charging a 'Sellout,'  
Are Pressing Lisbon for Aid**

By MARVINE HOWE  
Special to The New York Times

TOMAR, Portugal, Feb. 29—“We’ve been sold out and humiliated but all we want is the chance to build a new life,” a Portuguese businessman who fled Mozambique two weeks ago declared here today.

The businessman, 33-year-old Henrique Pereira, was one of about 60 refugees from Portugal’s former African colonies who gathered here today in response to calls that they organize.

Similar meetings are taking place in other regional capitals in central and northern Portugal where some half-million refugees from Angola and Mozambique are now living.

The refugees met on the steps of the town hall of this ancient city, 85 miles north of Lisbon, where Prince Henry the Navigator obtained much of the fi-

ancing for his colonial enterprises.

“We have to organize to obtain justice,” said Antonio Braz Lopes, one of the sponsors of today’s meeting. Mr. Lopes, 33-year-old electrician, used to work with the Benguela railroad company in Angola.

The refugees agreed that their most urgent problem was jobs. None had been able to find work.

Mr. Pereira said that he left behind a furniture and lumber factory and machinery and vehicles worth more than \$200,000.

He criticized the Portuguese refugee agency for “squandering its funds” by maintaining some refugees in hotels and providing welfare payments when it should be creating employment. He said that he and half-dozen other refugees could open a lumber factory in Tomar if they could obtain a bank loan.

Idalina de Sousa Lopes Bento, who was a mathematics and geography teacher in Lobito, Angola, has been here more than four months and still has no job. “I know they need math teachers and there are vacancies but refugee teachers are still not getting jobs,” she said.

A committee of 10 was elected to represent the refugees of the Tomar region and it was announced they would go to Lisbon to present their demands to the Secretary of State for Refugees.

“We have lots of the questions to ask the Government,” Mr. Lopes, a committee member, said. “For example, where is the money America, Germany, Denmark and other countries have given in refugee aid? Why are some refugees living in luxury hotels and the rest of us crowded in with friends or family? Why do some refugees get welfare and many of us not?”

The refugees deeply resent the image of them presented by the left-wing press in Lisbon, which has denounced them as “colonialists” and “reactionaries” who are “living off Portuguese taxpayers.”

“We want to show the Portuguese people we are not useless bandits but want the opportunity to work,” Hilario Dias Moura, an office clerk from Angola, said. He said that he had received nothing from the refugee agency and that he and his family would have starved to death if they had not been taken in by his wife’s parents.

A few of the refugees still hope to return to Africa. Daniel José Gomes Pimenta, 42 years old, owned a tobacco plantation in Angola that employed 1,600 workers. He left at the end of September when the fighting among the rival nationalist factions was heavy and does not know what has become of his plantation.

“I want to go back to Angola because there is no future for me here,” he said.

**Madrid Arrests  
Officer as Member  
Of Dissident Group**

Special to The New York Times

MADRID, Feb. 29—An army captain has been arrested in a continuing effort by the military authorities to stamp out a dissident organization known as the Democratic Military Union. Nine other officers, arrested last July, are expected to be court-martialed in about a week.

Capt. Antonio Herrerros Robles, a 42-year-old engineering officer and a cousin of the Minister of Education, Carlos Robles Piquer, was picked up in a Barcelona street Thursday, interrogated all of Thursday night and most of Friday and imprisoned in a military fortress in Figueras, near the French border.

His home in Madrid and a tobacco shop he runs were raided by the police, who were reported to have found several documents, including a list of about 1,000 officers.

As described by a spokesman recently, the Democratic Military Union has been formed among officers in the three service branches to promote democracy in Spain and to keep the armed forces from being used to oppose democratic change. The spokesman put the number of members at 432 and said there were 500 to 600 sympathizers.

Most members are captains or majors who are opposed to what they consider the ultra-rightist military leadership which dates from the Civil War. Captain Herrerros is the son of an officer who is believed to be the first to have been killed fighting for Franco.

The arrests and the impending trial have created political tension here because of efforts by opposition groups to defend the officers despite Government warnings that the affair is purely military and that any effort to politicize it will be punished.

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*J.P. 1/20/76*



**Asia Reports  
g 17, Losing 4  
guerrilla Clash**

**JURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 17**—Rhodesia said today that 17 guerrillas and four members of the security forces were killed in a clash yesterday in an area that is officially called eastern guerrilla-war zone.

The action four guerrillas were injured, a spokesman said. The body of a guerrilla killed during an engagement was recovered.

As a result of these incidents, two African guerrillas were killed and five guerrillas and a number of African civilians in the area were injured, the communiqué said.

**ISRAELI ARABS**

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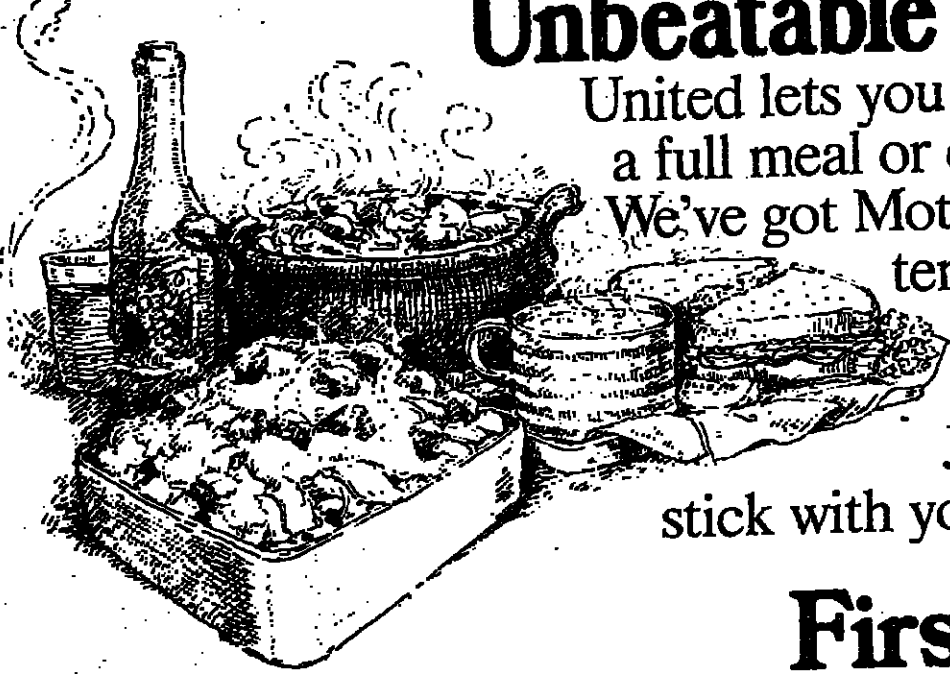
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4:00 p.m. (N)†	6:50 p.m.	11:30 a.m. (J)†*	2:35 p.m.
7:00 p.m. (J)†	9:50 p.m.	4:00 p.m. (N)(1)	8:39 p.m.
San Diego		6:00 p.m. (J)†*	9:05 p.m.
7:50 a.m. (N)(1)*	12:20 p.m.		

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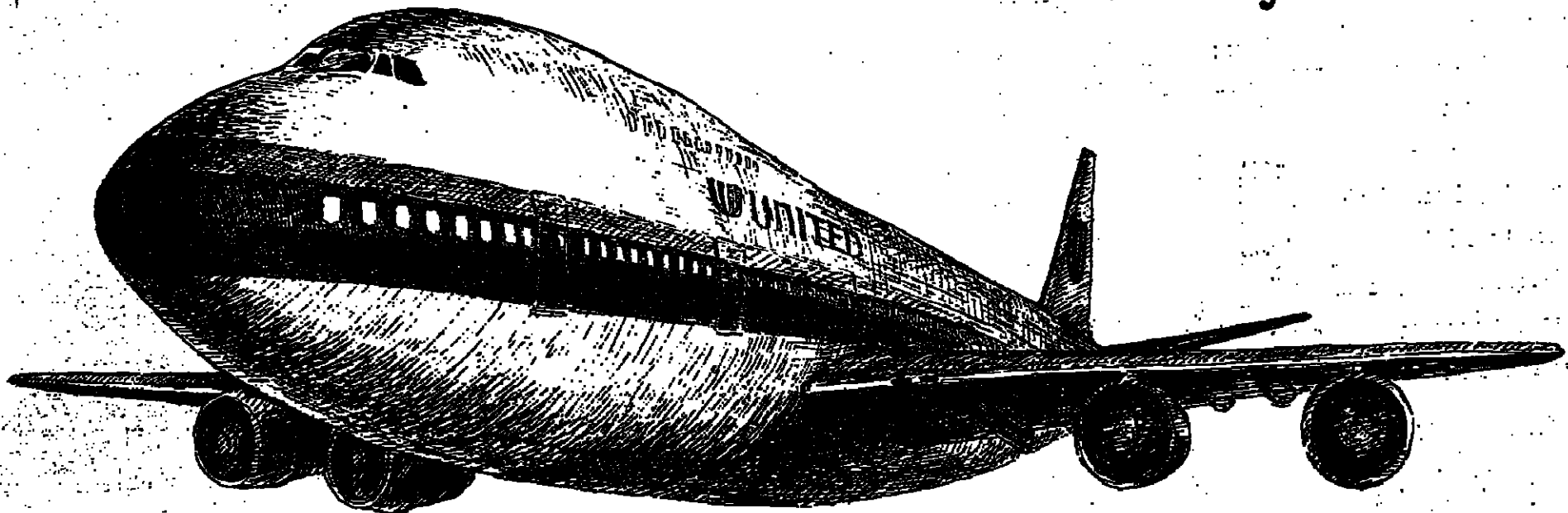
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# Ex-Mobil Oil Engineer Linked to Soviet Spying Is Called Suicide



Norman John Rees

By ELEANOR BLAU

A former engineer for the Mobil Oil Corporation who reportedly sold oil industry information to the Soviet Union and then became a double agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation died yesterday at his home in Southbury, Conn., of what the police said was a self-inflicted gunshot wound in the head.

The man, Norman J. Rees, 69 years old, admitted accepting money for technical information he gave to Soviet intelligence agents from World War II through the 1970's according to an article in yesterday's Dallas Times Herald.

The newspaper said Mr. Rees reported that he had acted as a double agent for the F.B.I. from 1971 to 1975 after the bureau told him it was aware of his activities.

A son of Mr. Rees, John W. Rees of Ashfield, Mass., was quoted by The Associated Press yesterday as saying that the family knew nothing about his father's alleged contacts either with the Soviet Union or the bureau.

Speaking outside his parents' condominium in Heritage Village, a retirement community in rural western Connecticut, the son told The Associated Press he had informed his mother, Ann Rees, about the newspaper account and that she was "acting like it's unreal."

in the United States and had in fact interviewed Mr. Rees on a number of occasions concerning those contacts." However, he said, "Mr. Kelley stated that the F.B.I. would be unable to make additional comment on a matter related to foreign intelligence activities in this country."

According to The Times Herald, the Sicilian-born engineer told the paper he had been a "Communist sympathizer" during World War II, when the United States and the Soviet Union were allies, that he began helping the Russians then and "just never got out."

An F.B.I. spokesman said yesterday that the agency's director, Clarence M. Kelley, had confirmed that the bureau had been aware of Norman Rees's contacts with foreign officials

along a Mobil design for a newly developed converter that increases the percentage of gasoline that could be derived from crude oil. He won a Soviet medal for that information.

Asked for comment on Mr. Rees's death, Will Jarrett, managing editor of The Times Herald, said, "Norman Rees requested on several occasions that The Dallas Herald withhold publication of the story and refrain from identifying him. We did not feel that we could suppress the story and proceed with publication."

Although Mr. Rees maintained that he had received a total of \$30,000 from the Russians, The Times Herald said it had learned that he had an account in the Salik Bank in Basel, Switzerland, and that in 1968 he transferred \$30,000 into the account.

Expressing surprise at Mr. Rees's alleged activities, a couple who were neighbors of his in the retirement complex de-scribed him as a reserved but a pleasant man who was very involved in the stock market and who also acted as a consultant in his field, on trips for two or three weeks at a time.

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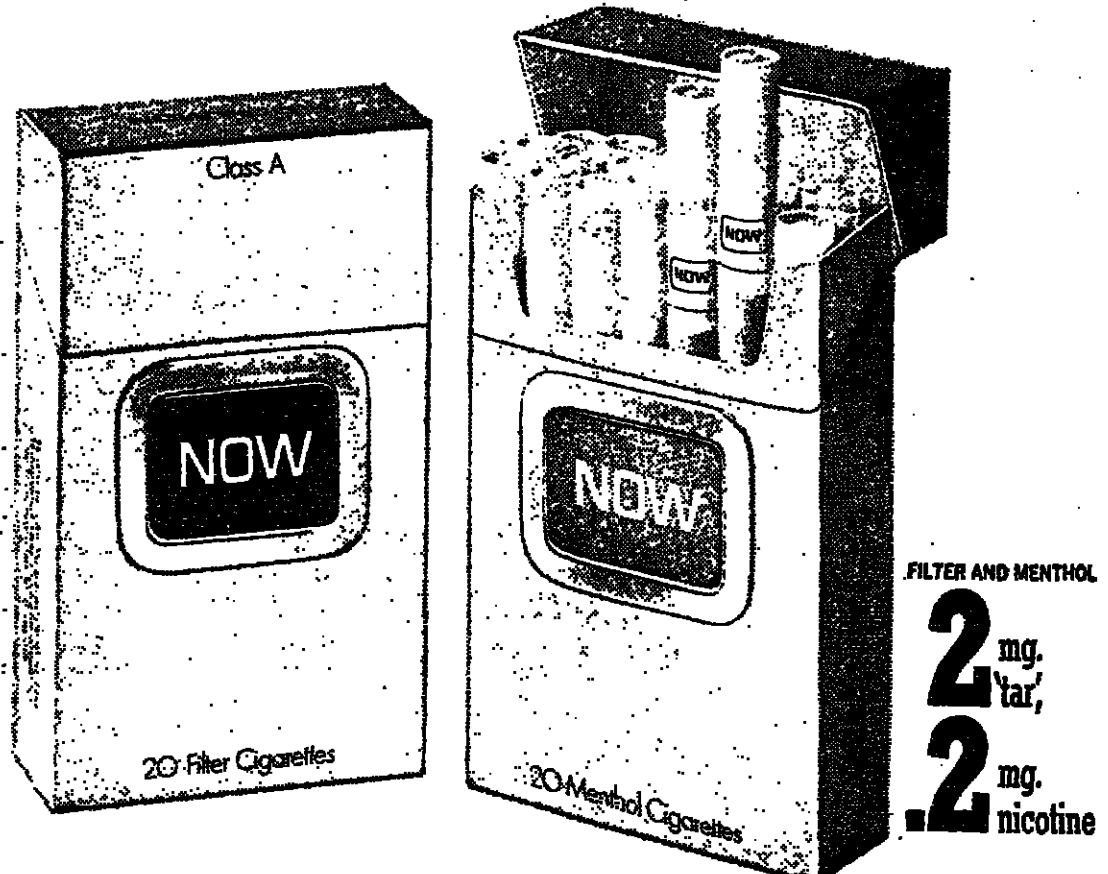
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# Economies, Growing Demand and Fund Raising Help Prep Schools Remain Financially Stable

**EDWARD E. FISKE**  
 Despite soaring and inexorably rising tuition fees, the financial condition of the nation's college preparatory schools, both boarding and day, appears to be relatively stable.

Major reasons seem to be successful belt-tightening, steadily growing demand for private education and a more aggressive attitude toward fund-raising, especially at day schools.

Twenty years ago, perhaps 75 percent of us had annual campaigns," said Daniel J. Headmaster of the School in Seattle. "We all do."

changes in the way prep schools operate. Many schools, for instance, have begun putting students to work doing maintenance and other chores, and virtually all have implemented long lists of small cost-cutting items ranging from eliminating evening meetings to cutting down on desserts in the menu.

Perhaps the most visible change, however, has been a new aggressiveness toward fund raising. This has been necessary because tuition, room and board charges, which now exceed \$5,000 at some institutions, have not been rising as fast as operating expenses.

Figures show that from 1962

to 1974 the percentage of income received from tuition dropped from 87 to 77 percent at day schools and from 86 to 67 percent at boarding schools. Reliance on endowment was constant at both types of institutions. Thus the significance of annual-giving receipts to close the gap rose from 5 to 9 percent at day schools and from 4 to 13 percent at boarding schools.

Virtually every school head interviewed here reported that his or her institution had hired new fund-raising personnel, and many said that they now worked routinely without side consultants in the field.

Peter K. Guinness, headmaster

of the Buckingham Browne and Nichols Day school in Cambridge, Mass., for instance, declared: "Ten years ago we had a teacher who also functioned as alumni secretary and was responsible for a couple of mailings and a couple of dinners around the country each year. Now we have a development staff, and it's a profession unto itself. We hired a guy who was treasurer of a major Boston bank."

For such institutions such activities represent an unfamiliar style.

"There's a certain harshness and aggressiveness about it, but that has not been part of our practice, both legally and morally."

But the days are over when, if there was a need, the headmaster would simply call up eight or 10 people and something would happen.

To make the new fund-raising efforts effective, headmasters reported that they were now opening up their books and trying hard to convince parents that their responsibilities did not end with signing a tuition check.

Some schools are reportedly giving parents specific "suggested" amounts to contribute and thus in effect engineering a cash deductible portion of tuition. Most educators, however, regard this as a dubious practice, both legally and morally.

Despite the general success of private schools for efforts to seek Federal and state assistance, they note that many states have provided tuition assistance and direct institutional aid to independent colleges and universities, and they maintain that the same arguments hold for elementary and secondary schools.

"It is good public policy to improve access to the independent schools and give parents a choice," said Thomas Read, who recently conducted a study for the association on financial and other matters. "We find a lot of support for this idea among legislators and the public in general. The stumbling block thus far has been the courts."

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**NEWS WRAP-UP**

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# TWA has the best on-time performance record of the Big Three.

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res on the financial aspects of prep schools made available during a meeting of the National Association of Independent Schools that closed in on Saturday. More than 100 private school educators attended.

association, with 774 member institutions, represents one-third of the country's private day and boarding schools, excluding diocesan parochial schools.

**Steady Growth**

Officials of the association had experienced a "steady" increase in enrollment in the last 12 years. Boarding schools, which faced declines in 1969 to 1973, are now the way to recouping their losses, they said. The only soft spots now are day schools and coed elementary schools.

Headmasters interviewed reported that, despite the recession, they have enjoyed increases in demand for educational services in the last few years.

and Cox, headmaster of Groton School in Groton, Conn., for instance, said that Groton has 450 applications for 100 places.

"This is triple what it was years ago," he said.

Some educators cite various reasons for the growing demand, notably the cutbacks in public schools.

There was a decline in the number of charges of "molestation" in the last year, said Lance Odden, headmaster of the Taft School in Watertown, Conn. "Now we feel that getting an outstanding education is the paramount thing. If nothing else, we can guarantee that anyone who graduates will be able to read and write."

As increased enrollment has been one factor in general financial stability of independent school sectors, John Chandler Jr., the association vice president, said that only half of the member schools were running in the red and half in the black and "this has been the general trend for the last decade."

As an organization, the association had more schools open than closed (30) over the five years. This stability, Chandler said, has been achieved in part because of retrenchment

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The instructors include: Harold Label, attorney; Sidney G. Rosenberg, banking and mortgage expert; John J. Sullivan, appraiser; John E. Donoghue, executive secretary, Owners' Division, Real Estate Board of N.Y. and Gen. Broder, attorney.

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Second Sunday Protest Staged Against Concorde

By PETER KIRSS

Protesting plans to allow supersonic jets at Kennedy International Airport, local residents staged their second consecutive Sunday "drive-in" demonstration at the airport yesterday afternoon, drawing what the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey estimated as 500 slow-moving cars to airport roads.

The turnout, on a warm springlike afternoon, was far below the previous Sunday's, when some 1,500 cars showed up in the rain to protest the decision to allow flights by the British-French Concorde.

Nevertheless, organizers of the demonstration warned that if the decision on Feb. 4 by Transportation Secretary William T. Coleman Jr. permitting Concorde service was not re-

voked, the airport would be rendered "non-viable" by future demonstrations. Joseph R. Lewis, co-chairman of the Emergency Coalition to Stop the SST, said Kennedy could become another Narita case, referring to the Tokyo International airport that had been blocked from use for three years by 24-hour-a-day environmentalist demonstrations.

April 10 Target Date British Airways and Air France have told a Federal court of Appeals in Washington that they could start operating the Concorde into Kennedy April 10 under permission granted by Secretary Coleman.

The State Legislature last Monday passed a bill now awaiting action by Governor Carey that would block the

flights by imposing new noise limits for future planes at public airports. These would set a permissible level of 108 decibels at takeoff compared with an existing standard of 112 and a reported 119.5 for the SST.

Byrne Demurs on Veto

In a letter made public here by one protesting civic leader, Governor Byrne of New Jersey said it would not be "appropriate" for him to use his veto power over actions of the Port Authority to prevent Concorde landings at Kennedy. He said this would be up to Governor Carey.

However, Governor Byrne added in the letter dated last Wednesday to John Marus, president of the Rockwood Park Civic Association, that Newark's International Airport might be

proposed as a potential landing site although he believed its runways "are too short."

"If the Port Authority were to allow the Concorde to land at Newark," Governor Byrne went on, "I will insist upon a very careful and detailed analysis of its performance at both Dulles (Washington airport) and Kennedy."

"Any problem of noise or air pollution that may result would be a deciding factor as to whether to permit or prohibit landings in Newark," he said. Differing groups sponsored last week's and yesterday's motorcades, in part due to personality differences among leaders although they drew on many of the same civic organizations from Nassau County, Queens and Brooklyn.

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## About New York

Of Light Waits and Heavy Waits

By JOHN CORRY

New York is where people wait. They wait in doctors' offices. They wait in banks. They wait to get into a movie. They wait to get out of jail. Sometimes the waiting is solitary and sometimes it is communal, and often there is nothing anyone can do about it. Some waits, however, are worse than others.

The saddest waits are in hospitals. The longest waits are in court. You may hang around Criminal Court or State Supreme Court for a couple of days, waiting to testify against the guy who mugged you, and then be told to go home because the grand jury has just adjourned for the day, or because the trial has been postponed. This makes you lose faith in the system.

The best waits are done with other people. Whenever Vladimir Horowitz shows up for a farewell appearance, or another triumphal return, the people start waiting on line for tickets the day before they can actually buy them. They talk, they reminisce, they wait for reporters to come up and ask them why they are waiting.

Finally, Horowitz himself will arrive, bringing with him a coffee urn. The coffee is for his fans. This is a tradition, a ritual. It is part of the waiting.

The men and women on the breadline outside St. Francis of Assisi on West 31st Street wait each morning for a cup of coffee and a sandwich or two. New faces turn up on the bread line each month, and some of the people there wait with great dignity. The sneaky ones are usually the best dressed. Certainly, they pocket two sandwiches, and then get on a bus or subway and go to work. St. Francis has just supplied them with breakfast and lunch.

The most annoying waits are the unexpected ones. The other day, a man on East 59th Street lost the heel off one of his expensive Italian M boots and hobbled into Jimmy's shoe repair shop. He sat in a booth, took off the boot, and handed it to one of the shoemakers.

"Ten minutes," the man said, hopefully.

"Twenty-five minutes, bust-er," the shoemaker said.

The man got up to leave.

### Kleppe Urges Congress To Pass Energy Proposal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—Interior Secretary Thomas S. Kleppe said today that balance must be struck between economics and conservation and he urged Congress to approve President Ford's energy proposals.

"I don't believe in all-out development without any considerations for the environment, nor do I believe that we ought never destroy another tree or never plow up another section of ground," Mr. Kleppe said on NBC's "Meet the Press."

He added that although there were no longer lines waiting at gasoline stations he believed the country still faced an energy crisis and that action need be taken to spur development of the two most available sources—oil from the outer continental shelf and coal.

but thought better of it and sat down. He was angry. He was annoyed. He could do nothing about it.

There are people in New York who cannot go into a hospital waiting room without feeling dread. They become caught in old memories and new anxieties, and they do not talk much; in times of crisis people seldom do. They wait.

Recently, a husband sat in the waiting room at Kew Gardens Hospital. His wife was somewhere upstairs, preparing to give birth. Besides the husband, there were only two other people in the waiting room, a young man and young woman. They sat quietly, talking only in hushed, self-conscious whispers. It is the way people talk in hospital waiting rooms.

Finally, a doctor walked up to the young man and young woman, and said very softly, "He's gone." The young man nodded, and mumbled something to the doctor. The young woman said something about having to get the clothes. Then they left.

The husband sat there a while longer, and then his wife's doctor came into the waiting room.

"It's a boy. You can see your wife in a while, and then go home," the doctor said.

The husband said thank you, and thought he might cry. He still did not know anything about the young man and young woman who had been in the waiting room with him, but he wondered if perhaps they had lost a son. After a while, the husband left the hospital, feeling, he said, the greatest sense of relief he had ever felt in his life.

Waiting in New York is not always like that, but waiting is something New Yorkers are good at. All last fall they waited for the city to default. Forever they waited for their garbage to be picked up. They wait for trains, they wait for buses, they wait for the next catastrophe.

New Yorkers, in fact, are practiced in waiting. They fall into more orderly lines than most people do because they have been falling into lines all their lives. They complain, of course, but seldom loudly. They settle down and wait.

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## LEVITT QUESTIONS BATTERY PROJECT

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

funds it has invested. But unless it can build revenue-producing facilities, "the cash situation would progressively deteriorate," the audit said, adding: "The authority's long-term prospects for self-sufficiency are uncertain at the present time."

### Reassess Mission

As a result, Mr. Levitt concluded, "the Governor's office and the Legislature should immediately reassess the authority's mission and the attendant risks." The options, the Comptroller said, range from a "lengthy cessation" to "major modification" of the project. Stopping the project, he said, would fix the amount of the potential loss, but would also raise the question of the state's liability to the authority's bondholders.

Mr. Levitt did not recommend a specific option, but observed that "time is a crucial element" in reaching a decision. There was no immediate comment from the Governor's office on the recommendations, but a top Carey aide indicated that the basic theme of the authority's serious problems was far from a surprise. Although many of the authority's problems are specific to its location and history, still more are common to most government-sponsored housing programs in a time of rapidly rising expenses and uncertain sources of credit.

Battery Park City Authority officials disputed many aspects of the Levitt audit. The assertion that the authority would run out of cash in 1984, they said, would hold true only in the worst conceivable circumstances.

In a letter last week to Mr. Levitt, Charles J. Urstadt, chairman of the authority, said that the audit had failed to take into account the study now being conducted by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey on the possibility of building a convention center on the site, and had also failed to note the benefits the project has already brought to the city in the form of a \$100 million assessment on new real estate created by landfill.

In addition, Mr. Urstadt said, the prospects for Federal insurance of some of the project's mortgages were better than the audit indicated. His own staff, Mr. Urstadt said, has a greater ability to assess the current housing market than does the Comptroller's staff. "We are constantly re-examining our development program," he said.

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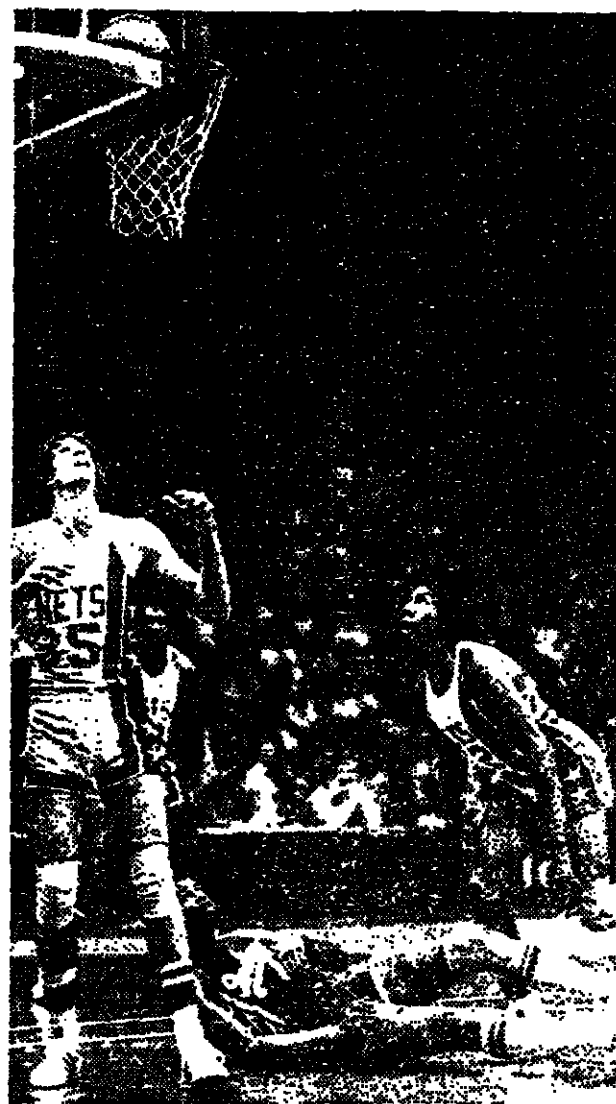
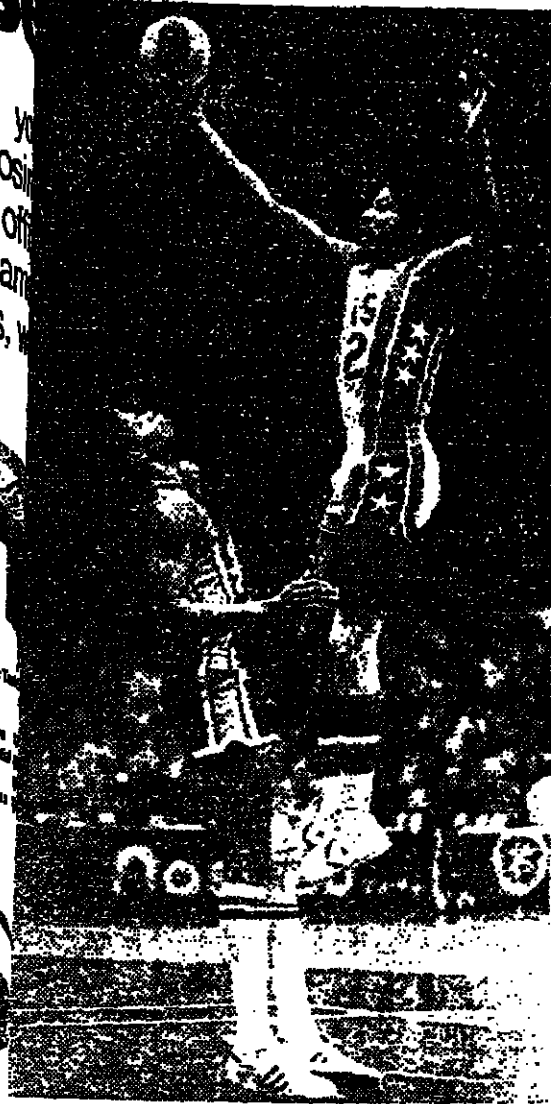
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Julius Erving of the Nets rising over Len Elmore of the Pacers, left; flipping the ball toward the basket, center, and right, watching his handwork drop for a score.

# Rangers in Tie With Canadiens

By PARTON KEESE

Proving they were just as good as Montreal—at least for one game—the Rangers skated to a 1-1 tie with the Canadiens last night at Madison Square Garden, and narrowed the gap between them and a third-place qualifying spot to 10 points.

As New York began its week of decision for making the National Hockey League playoffs—two games with the Atlanta Flames next Friday and Sunday could become the crux of the season—the team also began playing some of its finest hockey of the season.

### One-Handed Goal

The display of speedy skating, top-grade effort and expert goaltending by John Davidson bewildered those fans who had watched the Rangers lose to the North Stars in Minnesota on television Saturday night. How could such a turnaround happen?

"When Montreal is the opposition, you can't help being up," said Davidson, who faced 40 shots.

"We play well against the Canadiens because they play our style," said Rick Middleton, the wing.

The teams traded power-play goals for the standoff, the only point gained by the Rangers in four meetings this season with the N.H.L.'s top club. Pete Mahovich tallied his 31st goal in the first period for Montreal, and Rod Gilbert matched it in the second with his 31st.

The 6-foot-5-inch Mahovich used every inch of his powerful frame to break through Dave Maloney and Doug Jarrett, holding the puck on his stick with just one hand. But with that hand, he managed to push the puck under Davidson, who moved too slowly for the only moment in a fast game.

At the other end, Ken Dryden, the league's leading goalie, was handling the Rangers' breakaways with yawning regularity. Greg Polis, who ended with nine shots on goal for the Rangers—tying a club mark this season—burst in on Dryden several times without success.

Coach John Ferguson of New York called Polis one of the team's unluckiest players. Polis agreed, saying: "I must be born under a wrong star. This has been such a year that I'll have to remember leap year and take a trip every four years."

What finally eluded Dryden was Gilbert's fine lip-in of Ron Greschner's long shot from 45 feet away. Until then, the Rangers' constant pressure only kept the fans in anguish as they thought their team never would get the puck in the net.

Phil Esposito became the dressing-room philosopher after the game as he tried to analyze the Rangers' hot-cold periods.

"The answer?" he asked. "It's pride. That's all I can say, pride."

Then Esposito elaborated: "Some games we take too easy. We're not ready mentally. Ever hear of 'state of mind'? When you play 80 games a season, you can't expect everyone to be prepared every game. Hell, sometimes I'm not prepared."

As for tomorrow, Snead faced the showdown with the Canadiens.

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

# Nets Win, J.C. Snead and Nicklaus Tie for Lead

## Aided by Videotape

By JOHN S. RADOSTA

LAUDERHILL, Fla., Feb. 29—Jack Nicklaus and J.C. Snead continued their duel today for the Tournament Players Championship lead, each shooting 68 to enter tomorrow's finale at 204, or 12 under par, at the Inverrary Country Club.

The third round developed into something of a reprise of the introductory tournament in 1974 at Atlanta, when J. (for Jesse) C. (for

Carlisle) and Nicklaus were the leaders. The difference, though, is that Nicklaus entered that final round three strokes behind and then won by two shots.

Going into today's rain-delayed third round, Nicklaus and Snead were tied for second. At day's end they had reached the front because Don Janney, the 46-year-old Texan who had led alone after 36 holes, faltered with a 73.

A pair of younger profes-

sionals, Roger Maltbie and Mark Hayes, winner of two straight tournaments last season, shot 65, the best round of the tournament thus far, and Hayes 67.

Tom Watson, the British Open champion, shot 70 to hold fifth place at 207. January's 73 dropped him to 208 and a sixth-place tie with Hale Irwin, the 1974 United States Open champion and winner of the Los Angeles open a week ago.

Each co-leader complained about his performance. Snead said his driving still was poor—somehow he is losing 30 to 40 yards off the tee and he cannot figure out why. Nicklaus did some scrambling and noted that he had not been "as sharp as I should have been, but I did get it in the hole when I needed to."

As for tomorrow, Snead faced the showdown with the Canadiens.

By PAUL L. MONTGOMERY

Special to The New York Times

UNIONDALE, L.I., Feb. 29—The New York Nets' videotape machine came to the rescue this afternoon, enabling them to tighten their defense in the second half and defeat the Indiana Pacers, 130-118, in the American Basketball Association.

Although the Nets led, 66-58, at the half, the game had been a shooting contest in which the home team was fortunate to have the edge. In the first quarter, the Pacers had bolted to a 9-point lead as the immobile New York defense let Billy Knight and Don Buse penetrate at will.

"We videotape all our home games, and I showed them the film at the half," said Kevin Lougherty, the Nets coach. "You could see we weren't coordinating ourselves, we weren't showing ourselves on picks, we were giving them second shots."

"That film don't lie," said Rich Jones, the New York forward, who had the job of containing Knight. "Everybody was looking at me up on the screen and saying, 'Yeah, Rich, you were in the wrong place.'"

Reserves Help Out

In the third quarter, carrying the lesson to the Nassau Coliseum court, the Nets closed off the middle and were off and running. Kim Hughes, their center, batted away three passes which became Nets baskets, and before Indiana could regroup New York had a 20-point lead.

"Kim was stepping right out and knocking the man off," Jones said. "It's beautiful to play with a man like that."

Hughes, a rookie who is getting a lot of playing time while Jim Eardins' sprained ankle heals, does not talk a lot and is modest about his play. "Possibly I was anticipating a little better, cutting off the angle, and being in the right spot at the right time," he said. "Our main concern was stopping everybody coming in. We were just matching baskets in the first half."

On the offense, Ted McLain, Hill Melchionni and Chuck Terry gave the Nets

Continued on Page 18, Column 4

# Smith Bowl for Catfish

hat with lawsuits, glacial contract talks and pad-training camps, there is no telling when the game ball will get under way this year, but the business ball opens today in the Bronx. Starting this morning, will be on sale at the Yankee Stadium box office for \$5, the first athletic contest scheduled for the rebuilt stadium. Maybe the players won't be ready by then, or they're ready to pay them, but the ball park will be. That brings up a point that hasn't been mentioned out loud: What about the club's leases on municipal stadiums? From San Francisco Bay to Long Island, most of the teams play in publicly owned parks. In the improbable event that the owners made their implied threat to call off the whole season, could landlords still hold them responsible for a summer's

owever, this piece is about the new playpen at 161st and River Avenue, which is, as of today, better than the team for the opening of the season. Three years ago Col. Jacob Ruppert and Col. Tillinghast L'Hommedieu Huston spent \$2.5 million on a show-for Babe Ruth. How much the taxpayers are spread-fix it over for Catfish, Hunter is a question whose depends on who is doing the figuring. It is difficult to calculate the cost at less than \$65 million, easy now where \$100 million is being spent, though not all it comes directly from the local taxpayers' pockets. In any event, when you consider that William H. "d" picked up Alaska for \$7.2 million, the stadium's are impressive. So is the stadium.

he House that You Built is roomier, handsomer, more rtible and convenient than the House that Ruth Built, is still Yankee Stadium. It is still the park where Don pitched that perfect World Series game, without a up and without sleep; where Ruth hit his 60th home f the 1927 season off Tom Zachary, and Roger Maris s 61st in 1961 off Tracy Stallard; where Yogi Berra nd the pop foul that should have completed Allie jids' second no-hitter of 1951, where upon Reynolds' the same pitch to Ted Williams for another foul that caught. It is still the Home of Champions, the home of Jim Magglio and Mickey Mantle, of Miller Huggins, Joe arthy and Casey Stengel, the place where Max Schmelknocked out Joe Louis and Louis knocked out eling.

### No More Freeloaders

here were 65,010 seats in the old stadium, and not one was behind a pillar. There are 54,200 plastic in the rebuilt stands, all wider than the old wooden and there isn't a post in the joint.

A decade has passed since freeloaders gathered in to watch games from the elevated station platers of the subway and the roofs of nearby apartment ngs. Even if the Yankees get good, those crowds will be back, for that view is cut off by a scoreboard g back, for that view is cut off by a scoreboard g back, for that view is cut off by a scoreboard g

board that can show instant replays, carry advertise- s and wish the umpire a happy birthday.

f and when there are customers, color-coded escala- will carry them to the proper seat level. About 300 raze at one time in a cafeteria, the first public reser- at in any New York park, and the Stadium Club has two levels, upper, which can be entered directly from the main le, is the bar; food is served below ground, and an ator carries Beautiful People to 16 luxury boxes with air-conditioning, television and facilities for snacking morting.

Features most fans won't see include a private dining for management, a television studio, the home club where the Yankees' lockers are done in red, white blue, a sauna, a gymnasium, and a trainer's room ped to cure anything short of a broken leg or lead bustle. There are air-conditioning vents in the home at.

### Places of Worship

The two questions most frequently asked about ee Stadium are: "Did anybody ever hit a fair ball of the park?" and "Which players are buried in center?" The answers are "no" and "none." The monu- s that stood in center field as memorials to Ruth, ins and Lou Gehrig now occupy a grassy little court- en the bullpen in left, just beyond the low wall ounds the outfield.

Ruth, Huggins and Gehrig. They made a ball park into ine. Indeed, it was so nearly a place of worship for that more than one fan requested in his will that shes be scattered over the field. Management never ved, sharing the views of Mrs. Ann Clare who used tax superintendent at Saratoga. When a horseplayer Groversville, N.Y., left a request that his ashes be- ered over the home stretch, Mrs. Clare said posi- no.

Next morning she asked, "What is that white stuff there near the rail?" "Might be frost, Mrs. Clare," one of the track crews "It was pretty cold last night."

"In August here, you with the shovel and you with broom, gather that up and bring it here." They brought her a shovelful of pale dust with bits ne and knuckles. She had them dig a hole in the infield, is they smoothed fresh earth over the contents of the il, she said a silent Hall Mary. "At least some of the poor man had a decent burial," aid later.



Rod Gilbert (7), right, of the Rangers pushing a shot stopped by Ken Dryden of Montreal in the second period at the Garden last night. Steve Vickers (8) backed up play.

# End of Ban Seen For Yank Owner

By MURRAY CHASS

Commissioner Bowie Kuhn will lift the two-year suspension of George M. Steinbrenner 3d, principal owner of the Yankees, "in the very near future," a high baseball official said last night.

The official who disclosed the commissioner's intentions, did not say when Kuhn would act, but it was believed that it would likely happen within a week. Kuhn wasn't available for comment.

Steinbrenner was suspended Nov. 37, 1974, because of his Federal conviction for illegal contributions to political campaigns, including those of President Richard H. Nixon in 1972 and several Democratic candidates for Congress.

Thus, when the suspension is lifted, Steinbrenner will have completed slightly more than 15 months of the original 24-month penalty. The reduced term is not unlike time off for good behavior.

There are some observers, though, who would question how closely Steinbrenner followed the restrictions of his suspension. When Kuhn announced the suspension, he declared that the Yankee owner was "ineligible and incompetent" to have "any association whatsoever with any major league club or its personnel."

However, it was widely understood, for example, that when Bill Virdon was dismissed as Yankee manager last August, it was at the direction of Steinbrenner, who reportedly had grown weary of watching Virdon



CAROLINA WINNER: Richard Petty holding trophy after winning the 500 at Rockingham, N.C. Page 26.

Advertisement for 'ndis' and 'ns ck' with various text and graphics.

Advertisement for 'OUR IEA PEEK FARES' with various text and graphics.

Advertisement for Amtrak with various text and graphics.

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Large advertisement for 'Nobodys lower than Carlton' featuring a table of tar and nicotine content and a pack of cigarettes.







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Kleine of the Netherlands leads Sergei Marchuk of the Soviet Union as he heads for victory in the 1,500-meter event at Heerenveen, the Netherlands.

## World Title In Skating To Kleine

HEERENVEEN, The Netherlands, Feb. 29 (AP)—Pieter Kleine of the Netherlands won the men's world speed skating championship after winning races of 1,500 and 10,000 meters today.

Kleine was in second place in the two-day meet before he won at 10,000 meters with a track record 15 minutes 12.25 seconds that gave him first place in the overall standing with 170,255 points.

Norway's Sten Stensen was second with 170,956 points, and the pre-competition favorite, Hans van Helden of the Netherlands, was third with 171,108.

Van Helden led the ratings before the 10,000 meters and was paired with Kleine in the decisive event, but he finished 10th in the 10,000.

Stensen finished second in the 10,000 and Viktor Varlamov of the Soviet Union was third.

Kleine won today's opening event, the 1,500 meters, in 2:03.33, followed by Norway's Jan-Egil Storholt in 2:03.76 and Stensen in 2:03.81.

A 17-year-old American, Eric Heiden of Madison, Wis., who had won yesterday's 500-meter race, finished fifth with 172,738 points.

Dan Carroll, 28, of St. Louis, the only other American in the championships, was ninth with 174,005.

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## Duvillard Completes Pro Ski Sweep at Hunter

By MICHAEL STRAUSS  
Special to The New York Times

HUNTER, N.Y., Feb. 29—Henri Duvillard, the former French Olympian from the Alpine community of Megève, proved a master of the touring professional ski troupe again today by scoring his second victory in two days.

The 28-year-old skier earned his second straight purse of \$4,000 by defeating Perry Thompson of Mammoth Mountain, Calif., in the final of the Hang Ten special slalom competition. The sweep by Duvillard was his first time a triple has been achieved on the pro circuit.

Yesterday, Duvillard won the giant slalom. "This is like a gold mine," said Duvillard. "The money never was like this when I was racing as an amateur."

Duvillard, who left the French national team with such stars as Patrick Russel and Jean-Noel Augert in 1973 after a controversy over the squad's training program, said he had received an average of about \$10,000 a year while racing for France.

"After my retirement from the amateurs," he continued, "I did some coaching and teaching in Megève. I didn't work full-time and maybe I made \$8,000 the following year."

This afternoon, Duvillard, who comes from a famous ski-racing family—his brother Adrian and his father also were French stars—succeeded in bringing his earnings for seven weekends to \$38,900. Last winter, in his first season on the circuit, he won \$52,000.

"I am feeling I am getting better as the season advances," said Duvillard. "This competition, with all its elimination rounds, should

### MEN'S SLALOM

Final—Henri Duvillard defeated Perry Thompson. Duvillard's time was 1:12.45, Thompson's 1:13.15. Other skiers in the race included: 2nd—Perry Thompson, 1:13.15; 3rd—Perry Thompson, 1:13.15; 4th—Perry Thompson, 1:13.15; 5th—Perry Thompson, 1:13.15.

### WOMEN'S SLALOM

Final—Karin Groenewald defeated Barbara Cochran. Groenewald's time was 1:12.45, Cochran's 1:13.15. Other skiers in the race included: 2nd—Karin Groenewald, 1:13.15; 3rd—Karin Groenewald, 1:13.15; 4th—Karin Groenewald, 1:13.15; 5th—Karin Groenewald, 1:13.15.

### 500-Foot Jump

IRONWOOD, Mich., Feb. 29 (AP)—An Olympic gold medalist, Hans Georg Aschenbach of East Germany, soared a record 505 feet today to win the North American ski flying championship. Aschenbach, who won the 70-meter ski jump at the Winter Olympics, jumped 499 feet yesterday and edged Hans Millonig of Austria.

Millonig jumped 463 feet yesterday and 492 feet today. East Germany's Bernd Eckstein finished third. The three top finishers were not allowed to complete their third jumps today—following Aschenbach's record ride—because tournament officials feared they would jump too far for their own safety.

Ski flying is best described as "super" ski jumping. Most jumps are made from 70-meter and 90-meter hills while the world's five ski-flying hills are all 120 meters or higher. Copper Peak here is the only ski flying hill in the Western Hemisphere.

### Norwegian Is Victor

FALUN, Sweden, Feb. 29 (AP)—Ivar Formo of Norway led a parade of Scandinavians into the top positions in a 30-kilometer 18.6 miles cross-country race at the Swedish ski games today. The American Olympic star, Bill Koch, did not race because of a cold. Formo, who captured a gold and a silver medal at the Olympics, finished ahead of Juha Mieto and Arto Koivisto, both of Finland.

### Schnabl Wins in Japan

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 29 (UPI)—Karl Schnabl of Austria, gold medal winner in the 90-meter jump at the Olympics, won his specialty on the final day of the 47th

**5 to 15, D·EEE**  
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COME SEE OUR NEW "BIG & BEAUTIFUL" STYLES IN YOUR SIZE  
Below: Our high-heeled shoe in fine calfskin. Black, Brown, Blue, Rust. \$50

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## TREE-MARK

## Sports News Briefs

**Knicks' Maddox to Get Knee Checkup**  
PORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Feb. 29 (UPI)—Elliott Maddox, one of a dozen unsigned New York Knicks, is scheduled to fly to Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, N.Y., Thursday for a surgical procedure called arthroscopy.

The purpose is a "safety check," according to the Yankees' general manager, Gabe Paul. The procedure will check the position of the center fielder's right knee, which was operated on in November, to determine its stage of repair and how much stress it can take when spring training finally begins.

Maddox was injured last June 13 when he fell on the Shea Stadium outfield. He was batting .307 at the time, and has not played an inning since.

**S. Team Skiers Dominate Slaloms**  
S. Team skiers dominated the International Ski Federation-sanctioned slalom races today as Mary Seaton took the women's slalom and Phil Mahre the men's giant slalom.

Miss Seaton of Hancock, Mich., who skis from Burke Mountain, Vt., had a combined time of 94.98 seconds on the two runs to defeat Lindy Cochran of Richmond, Vt., at 95.85. Both are ski-team members.

In the men's giant slalom, the top five places went to team members, with Phil Mahre of Naches, Wash., winning in a two-run combined time of 127.30 seconds. Greg Stenlund of Tahoe City, Calif., was second in 127.53, and Steve Nare, Phil's brother, was third in 129.88.

**Australian Swims to 800-Meter Mark**  
SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 29 (AP)—Steve Holland, of Australia, broke his world record in the 800-meter freestyle tonight, bettering the mark he had set 48 hours earlier by 3.26 seconds. Holland, 37 years old, glided through the 800 meters in 8 minutes 2.91 seconds, topping two-day-old mark of 8:28.27.

Friday night, Holland had broken Tim Shaw's records of the 800 and 1,500 meters. Shaw, an American, and Holland are expected to battle for the gold medal in the 1,500 meters at the Olympic Games in July.

**Federal Grant to Protect Olympians**  
The New York State Division of Criminal Justice announced a \$355,181 grant of Federal funds to the state police for Olympic security arrangements.

The money will be used to protect teams practicing at the Montreal Summer Olympic Games and for long-range security planning for the 1980 Winter Games at Lake Placid, N.Y.

Authorities expect that as many as 400 United States athletes will stay at the State University at Plattsburgh during practice for the Montreal Olympics. The school has invited many foreign athletes to train there also.

**Steele Wins Central Park Run**  
Tim Steele of the Shore Athletic Club won a 15-kilometer race in Central Park yesterday by 200 yards from Robert Sanders of the Millrose Athletic Association.

Steele covered the 9-mile-564-yard course in 46 minutes 53 seconds, bettering Sanders' course record by 70 seconds. Justin Gubbins of the New York Athletic Club was third in the race, sponsored by the Road Runners Club of New York.

**Yell Again Wins Gymnastics**  
Local Working Horse Championships—Champion, Michael Coar's High Wire, 10 points; 2nd, Peter Coar, 10 points; 3rd, Peter Coar, 10 points; 4th, Peter Coar, 10 points; 5th, Peter Coar, 10 points.

**Swim Record Reported**  
EAST BERLIN, Feb. 29 (UPI)—Angela Sibilla, a 14-year-old East German schoolgirl, posted a world record in the women's 200-meter backstroke at a national swimming meet today, the East German press agency, ADN, said. In a 50-meter pool she cut 1.05 seconds off the previous mark held by Birgit Treiber of East Germany, the agency said.

**College Basketball**  
AT SETON HALL  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 8 P.M.  
SETON HALL vs. BARRATTAN  
10-Tyres vs. Robinson  
12-Gale vs. Dye  
14-Patrick vs. Cloutier  
16-Coleman vs. 1st Team  
18-Duffin vs. 2nd Team  
20-Tanzoni vs. 3rd Team  
22-Hall vs. 4th Team  
24-Tracer vs. 5th Team  
26-Bouchard vs. 6th Team

**College Basketball**  
COLLEGE BASKETBALL  
Cincinnati 80 vs. Duquesne 71  
Cincinnati 80 vs. Duquesne 71  
Cincinnati 80 vs. Duquesne 71  
Cincinnati 80 vs. Duquesne 71  
Cincinnati 80 vs. Duquesne 71

**Soccer Results**  
Soccer Challenge Cup  
Inter-Gulliana 3, N.Y. Hurricane 1  
Inter-Gulliana 3, N.Y. Hurricane 1  
Inter-Gulliana 3, N.Y. Hurricane 1  
Inter-Gulliana 3, N.Y. Hurricane 1  
Inter-Gulliana 3, N.Y. Hurricane 1

**College Hockey**  
College Hockey  
Lake Superior 4, St. Lawrence 5  
Lake Superior 4, St. Lawrence 5  
Lake Superior 4, St. Lawrence 5  
Lake Superior 4, St. Lawrence 5  
Lake Superior 4, St. Lawrence 5

**Table Tennis**  
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Based on Road & Track magazine's consideration of hundreds of 1975 automobiles:

# You're looking at the best car in the world for under \$3500.

There are winners in this world. And there are losers. The Volkswagen Rabbit is a winner.

After considering hundreds of 75 cars, the experts at Road & Track named it "the best car for under \$3500."

Toyota didn't make it. The Datsun didn't make it. Vega, Pinto, Honda, Fiat—did not make it.

Compare the Rabbit on performance. (From 0 to 50, a Datsun B-210 is 60% slower!)

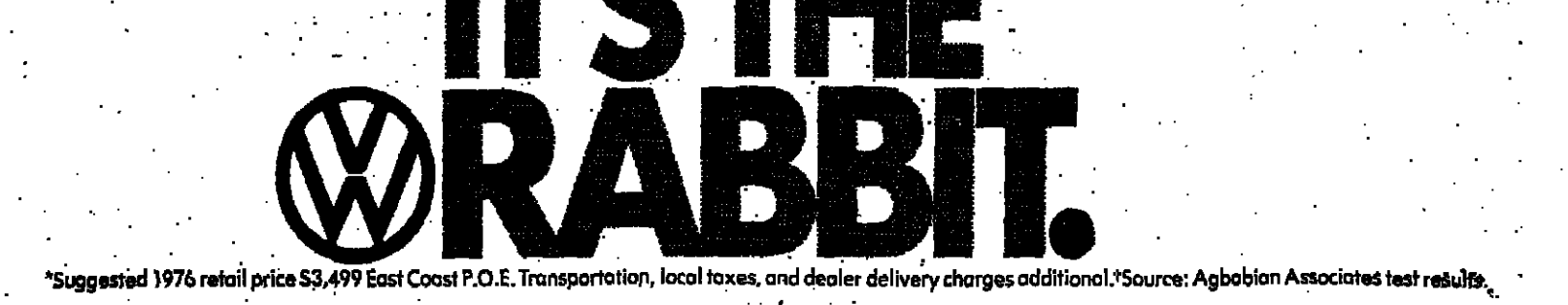
Compare the Rabbit on roominess. (It has the head and leg room of some mid-size cars.)

Compare the Rabbit on gas mileage.

39 mpg on the highway, 25 in the city. These are EPA estimates of what the Rabbit with stick shift got in 1976 EPA tests. (The mileage you get can vary, depending on how and where you drive, optional equipment, and the condition of your car.)

No other car will give you the combination of performance, space and economy that you'll find in a Rabbit.

You owe it to yourself to try the best, before you settle for something less.



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Visit your N.Y., N.J., and Conn. authorized Volkswagen dealers and find out why there are over 4 1/2 million Volkswagens on the American road today.

## Sports Today

**BASKETBALL**  
Manhattan at St. Peter's, N.J., 8 P.M. (Television—Channel 8, 8 P.M.)  
St. Bonaventure at Rutgers, 8 P.M.  
City University of New York at City College, 8 P.M.  
Madison Square Garden at New York University, 8 P.M. (Television—Channel 31, 8 P.M., delayed tape) (Radio—WNYC, 8 P.M.)

**GOLF**  
\$300,000 P.G.A. Tournament Players Championship final round, at Inverrary Country Club, Luderhill, Fla. (Television—Channel 7, 4:30 P.M.)

**HARNESS RACING**  
Roosevelt Raceway, Westbury, L.I., 8 P.M.  
Freehold (N.J.) Raceway, 1 P.M.

**THOROUGHBRED RACING**  
Aqueduct (Queens) Race Track, 12:30 P.M.

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# Allison Hurt In Crash as Petty Wins

ROCKINGHAM, N.C., Feb. 29 (UPI) — Richard Petty avoided an eight-car pile-up today and went on to score a two-lap victory in the Carolina 500 stock car race at Carolina Motor Speedway.

The wreck, the only major mishap of the 500-mile event, occurred on lap 373 of the 482-lap contest. Petty, who earned \$19,915 for his 17th Grand National victory, was out front, but the other leaders were bunched up coming off the second turn.

Bobby Allison, whose Mercury was in second place, tangled with Cale Yarborough's Chevrolet at 120 miles an hour. Allison's car was sent twirling into the air, clearing one vehicle and coming to rest on the front of Richard Childress's automobile.

Allison was taken to Moore County Hospital and treated for shock and chest pains. A hospital report tonight said Allison had been transferred to the intensive care unit, but was in satisfactory condition. Allison, scheduled to start from the pole in next Sunday's Richmond 400 race, had no broken bones and his injuries were confined to his chest, a hospital spokesman said.

Bruce Hill, the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing rookie of the year in 1975, and Childress were also slightly injured. Hill was also taken to the hospital, but Childress needed only first-aid treatment at the track.

Childress said he was behind the leaders going down the backstretch just prior to the accident. "All of a sudden, one of 'em got the wall and everybody started spinning in front of me," Childress said. "Bobby started flipping. His car flipped down off the front of my car and flipped on over the top of my car."

Allison's car was a tangled mass of metal as it was hauled into the garage area. But most of the other cars involved continued.

Darrell Waltrip finished second, two laps behind Petty. Yarborough was third on the same lap. Buddy Baker finished fourth, five laps behind Petty, and Benny Parsons finished fifth, 15 laps behind Petty's Dodge.

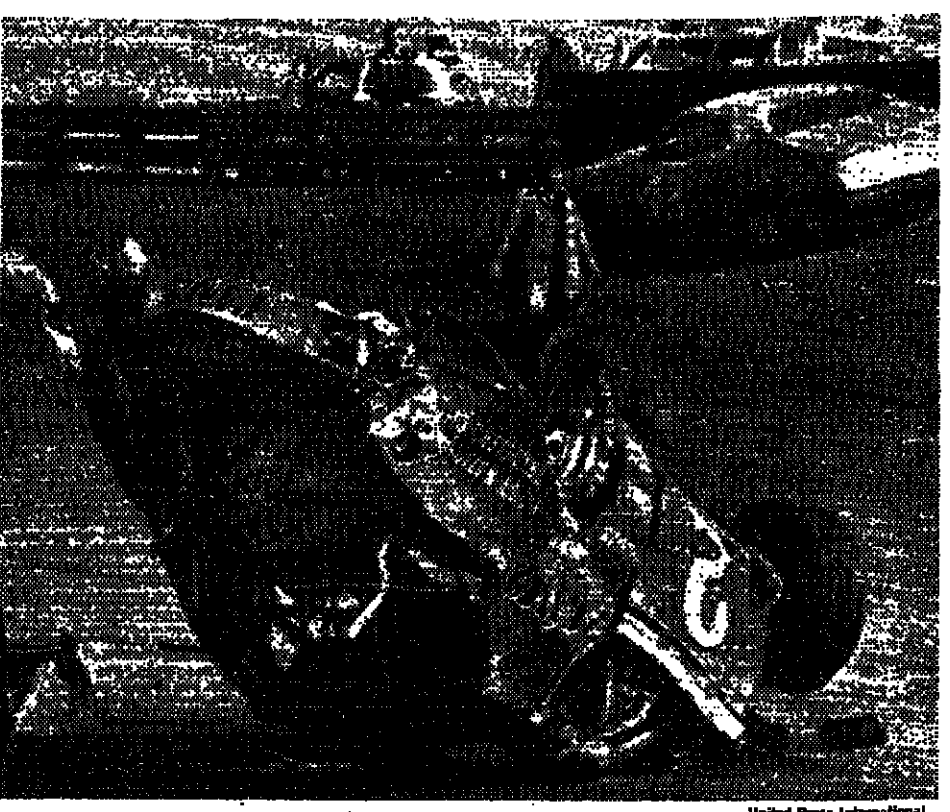
Petty led 362 laps, including the final 220, and finished with an average speed of 113.655 miles an hour.

Other drivers involved in the pile-up were Co-Coop Martin, Baker, Parsons and Terry Bivins.

David Pearson, winner of the first two Grand National races this year, dropped out after 200 miles because of an oil leak in his Mercury.

**THE LEADERS**

Richard Petty, Dodge, 482 laps, \$19,915
Darrell Waltrip, Chevrolet, 468, 14,225
Cale Yarborough, Chevrolet, 456, 10,525
Buddy Baker, Ford, 387, 8,250
Benny Parsons, Chevrolet, 477, 8,250
Bobby Isaac, Chevrolet, 473, 7,280
Craig Wood, Chevrolet, 471, 7,280
Co-Coop Martin, Chevrolet, 470, 3,225
Ed Nease, Dodge, 464, 3,125



Richard Petty in car 43 passing the wreckage of car driven by Bobby Allison during the caution lap after a collision in the Carolina 500 yesterday at Rockingham, N.C.

# Drifter Judged Best Pekingese

By WALTER R. FLETCHER.

The Drifter, more formally known as Ch. Quilkin The Stringman, drifted into the Hotel McAlpin yesterday and left as best of breed at the 117th specialty of the Pekingese Club of America.

As a result the blond 10 1/2-pounder will have his name inscribed on the J. P. Morgan Cup, first placed in competition in 1912, and the 50-pound Lasca McClure Haley sterling silver perpetual trophy, which has been brought from the vault once a year since 1930.

The 2-year-old is owned by Mrs. Walter M. Jeffords Jr. of New York and Michael Wolf of Christiana, Pa., who received him as a gift from Mrs. David Holmes. "He's a great dog and you can do him justice," she told his present owners.

Bessie Pickens of Portland, Ore., judging for the first time in the East, said of her choice, "He has a good body, an extremely elegant head and moved beautifully. I was very pleased with the overall quality of the entry, particularly the bitchies."

Best of opposite sex was Betty Shoemaker's Ch. Gwynne's Treasured Truffle, a fawn with black mask. Truffle looks like a sleeve Peke but actually weighs eight pounds.

The winners dog and best of winners was Melvin Goble's Ho Dynasty's Brut, from the bred-by-exhibitor class. The red 10-month-old was handled by 14-year-old Jennifer Goble. "He's very typy and only has to mature a bit to do some real winning."

Ed Jenner's Knollend Brescia Belle made her show debut an impressive one by being named winners bitch.

# 10-to-1 Shot Is Victor

ARCADIA, Calif., Feb. 29 (UPI)—Fascinating Girl, overlocking stunner her better-known rivals today with a victory by a nose in the \$100,000 Santa Margarita Handicap for the mare and filly championship of the Santa Anita meeting.

Fernando Toro took over the mount when Angel Cordero Jr., sick with the flu, failed to arrive from the East. Toro held Fascinating Girl close to the leaders until the stretch, and then out ran Summertime Promise. Charger's Star was third. Darrel McChargue, who rode Summertime Promise, lodged a foul claim against the winner but it was disallowed.

In this mile-and-one-eighth race, Fascinating Girl was timed in 1:49.2. The stakes record is 1:47.4 set by Turkish Trouser in 1972.

Sent off by a crowd of 37,000 at odds of 10-1, the winner paid \$23.80, \$9 and \$7.20 for \$2 across the board. Summertime Promise paid \$14.20 and \$9.49, Charger's Star, \$6.40.

# Pacing Series Gives Big Hopes to Small Stables

By MICHAEL KATZ

WESTBURY, L. I.—Steve Warrington, a 24-year-old trainer, hitched up one eighth of his harness-horse stable at Liberty Bell in Philadelphia one morning a couple of weeks ago and headed for Roosevelt Raceway here with a 3-year-old pacer in his van and, as he put it, "dollar signs in my eyes."

Horses, carrying the hopes of small stables from Caribou, Me., to New Zealand, were leaving the hinterlands of harness racing; Warrington, whose father, Walter, had never quite made it under the bright lights of Roosevelt and Yonkers Raceways, was hoping that his Mark Forrester would be that which racer dreams are made of.

A 2 1/2-hour trip became a four-hour excursion through the back roads of New Jersey. "I'd never seen such places I went," said Warrington, but he'll make the trip again tomorrow as he has for each race his colt has entered.

This time, though hopes of victory have increased, the dollar signs have diminished.

Eight horses, all of whom earned less than \$5,000 through last Dec. 15 as 2-year-olds, will be racing for a \$25,000 purse tomorrow night at Roosevelt, the biggest prize in their young lives. Mark Forrester qualified for this race, the Westbury final of the aply named Hopeful Series, part two of which will start next week at Yonkers Raceway.

Mark Forrester, who finished second twice in three \$7,500 preliminary races in the series, will start instead in a \$6,000 event tomorrow night for lesser 3-year-old pacers. "I haven't given up hope," said Steve Warrington, "but you can't kid yourself. I expect the Hopeful horses will go in 2:01. My colt might pace in 2:02."

Five years ago, when the Hopeful Series was first conducted by the New York tracks to spice up winter racing, a horse that could pace the mile in 2:02 would not have dashed his trainer's hopes.

Five years ago, only 68 horses were nominated for the series. This year, though the nominating fees were increased from \$100 to \$300 to keep down the entries, 301 young pacers were nominated and the series was split into 3- and 4-year-old divisions, with a separate division for fillies.

"Everybody's taking shots at this series now," said Joe Faraldo, the trainer who drove Annon's Dream to the filly title last year and who now has one of the favorites

# Today's Entries at Aqueduct

Horses listed in order of post positions  
Letter designates OTB position

FIRST—\$5,000, cl. 4YO and up, 6F.	1-A-Robert's Bay 112 A. Cordero Jr. 6-1
2-Big Brown 113 A. Cordero Jr. 4-1	
3-Whispering Will 114 A. Cordero Jr. 4-1	
4-Whispering Will 115 A. Cordero Jr. 4-1	
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MORMONS SELLING HISTORIC CHAPEL

\$450,000 Repair for National Symbol Held Too Costly

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—The Washington chapel of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints is for sale. The party has been dissolved. The gilded statue of an angel has been removed from the spire. The doors have been locked to all but the few resident caretakers. The Washington chapel, a national symbol of Mormonism when it was completed in 1933, was faced with the same Utah marble used on the Salt Lake City temple. It contains a 5,000-pipe organ, stained glass windows and the Mormon symbol of divine revelation, the angel Moroni, crowning the spire. Symbol of Amity The chapel was seen as a testament to the end of Washington's hostility toward the Mormons and their abandoned practice of polygamy. President Buchanan had sent troops into Utah to wrest it from Mormon control. Congress had balked at seating properly elected Utah Mormons. However, this official intransigence seemed safely in the past when the chapel was dedicated. But 43 years later the sense of victory and grandeur has disappeared. The porous Utah stone has not held up in the humid Eastern climate. Mormon families have left the city for the suburbs, where a new focus of local Mormonism, a temple in Maryland, has recently been built. Perhaps most significantly, the chapel's own neighborhood has become predominantly black. While the Mormon population of the Washington-Balti more area increased in 43 years from several hundred to approximately 18,000, the Washington chapel's parish decreased until there were only about 100 Mormons within its jurisdiction. One reason for the loss may lie in church doctrine, which excludes people of African descent from the Mormon priesthood. Although there are black members of the church, Mormonism is based on a lay clergy, and boys first become priests at age 12. Critics say that the practice of excluding blacks from the priesthood greatly limits their participation in Mormon life. William D. Ladd, president of the Washington Diocese overseeing the chapel, denied any racial factor in the church's decision. But he said church leaders had "seriously" considered "the deterioration of the neighborhood." Jerry Jensen, a Mormon who

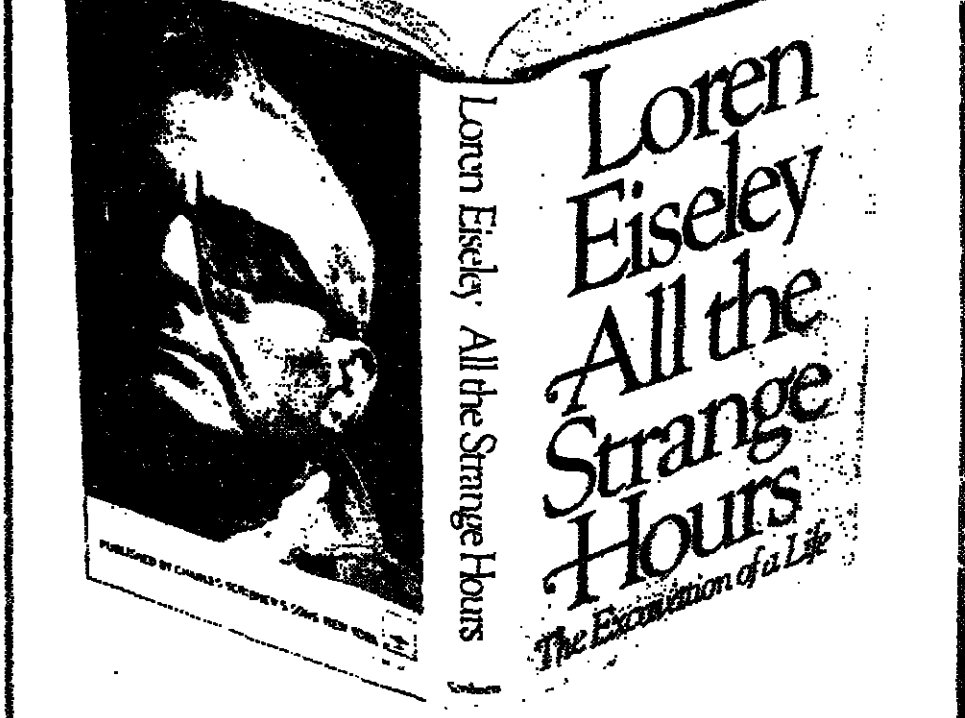
Books of The Times

The Man With the Orange Legs

BY ANATOLE BROYARD
GROWING (UP) AT 37. By Jerry Rubin. 208 pages. Evans, \$7.95.
In five years, from 1971 to 1975, I directly experienced esp, gestalt therapy, bioenergetics, rolling, massage, jogging, health foods, tai chi, Esalen, hypnosis, modern dance, meditation, Silva Mind Control, Arica, acupuncture, sex therapy, Reichian therapy, and More House—a smorgasbord course in New Consciousness.
This is Jerry Rubin talking in his spiritual autobiography, "Growing (Up) at 37." In the 1960's Jerry Rubin wrote his best-selling political autobiography, "Do It!" and, with Abbie Hoffman, founded and led the Yippie movement. Then, with the movement "doomed after Kent State," Jerry "bullets spoke louder than words," where decided to revolutionize himself. He had, he says, always been too busy doing to give much attention to being. Financial security, in the form of royalties from his book and large lecture fees, had "mellowed out [his] radicalism" and made him more "conservative." He became a sort of investment broker, buying stock in himself. In five years, he spent a small fortune on various forms of therapy.
Learning to Love Himself
Before this, Mr. Rubin had even tried his hand at creative capitalism. He laid out "an investment plan" with a "dope dealer who came highly recommended." The author gave the dope dealer \$8,000, "we kissed on the lips" and "I never saw him again." "I lost another \$3,000," he says, "investing in a friend of mine who wanted to produce pornographic sheets." Some readers of "Growing (Up) at 37" may feel that his investment in Jerry Rubin did not pay off much better.
Finding himself hungry for power and fame, money-oriented, sexually insecure, crippled by introjected parental prohibitions, Jerry set out to find self respect, spiritual serenity and "love." As far as one can make out from the text, it was mostly himself he was learning to love. He tells us that he was determined to establish a personality that was independent of his fame.
The astonishing thing about his book is its omnivorous credulity. Here was a man who, in his 20's, skillfully manipulated the news media and a sizable part of the body politic—apparently without picking up a single shred of intellectual sophistication. His descriptions of his various therapies are masterpieces of oversimplification when they are not downright comic or pathetic.
Dries Nostalgic Tears
One of the chapters of "Growing (Up) at 37" is a long, homiletic letter to Abbie Hoffman, in which the author dries a few nostalgic, self-congratulatory tears. At the end of the book, one feels that the author's personality has not so much "mellowed" as decayed. Doing was his talent, and, on the evidence, being is not his thing. He reminds one of Wallace Stevens's poem "The Revolutionist Stops for Orange-ade." In Jerry's case, it was carrot juice, which he drank in such quantities that it turned his legs orange.
On the last page of the book, Mr. Rubin gives us his nostrum for political health "The consciousness movement and the political movement have a lot to learn from one another. A fusion of the two will create the healthy balance, politicizing the growth movement and providing a spiritual and psychological base politics." Wow, it's enough to blow your mind!

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New Books

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Birds of Prey, by Michael Everett (Putnam, \$12.95). A study with 130 color photographs.
Economist at Bay: Why the Experts Will Never Solve Your Problems, by Robert Lekachman (McGraw-Hill, \$8.95).
Feathered Serpent and Smoking Mirror, text by C.A. Burland, photographs by Werner Forman (Putnam, \$12.95). The gods and cultures of ancient Mexico.
Hong Kong—Customs and Culture, by Duane R. Rubin, foreword by John H. Pau (Celestial Arts/Millbrae, Calif., \$4.95, paperback).
Hostage to the Devil: The Possession and Exorcism of Five Living Americans, by Murchi Martin (Reader's Digest Press; Crowell, \$9.95).
How to Survive the Loss of a Love: 58 Things to Do When There is Nothing to Be Done, by Stefa Kolgrove, Harold H. Bloomfield, M.D., and Peter McWilliams (Lion Press; Simon & Schuster, \$5.95).
Miracles of the Gods: A New Look at the Supernatural, by Erick von Detik, translated from the German by Michael Heron (Delacorte Press, \$8.95).
Notes for the Future: An Alternative History of the Past Decade, edited by Robin Clarke (Universe Books, \$10; paperback, \$4.50).
Revolution and Reaction: 1848 and the Second French Republic, by Roger Price (Barnes & Noble, \$21.50).
FICTION
A Fair Exchange, by Palma Harcourt (McKay, \$7.95). An intrigue-suspense story.

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4 Golden or slide
5 Screams; Fr
6 Wine; Prefix
7 Furnishes a crew
8 Author Wiesel
9 Cat-o-tails
10 Gaudy
11 "... if thou hast... to be known by...
12 Takes measures
13 Stow, as in a ship's hold
14 Trotters and pacers, e.g.
18 Reykjavik's country; Abbr.
24 de mer
25 Relative of a Ph.D.
26 Miss Merman
27 "... are the times...
28 Rope fibers
29 Shot pellets
34 "... carts
35 "... but equal"
36 Double-crosser
37 Places for piercings
40 Of a temporary stop
41 Elaborately decorated
42 Valley, in the Southwest
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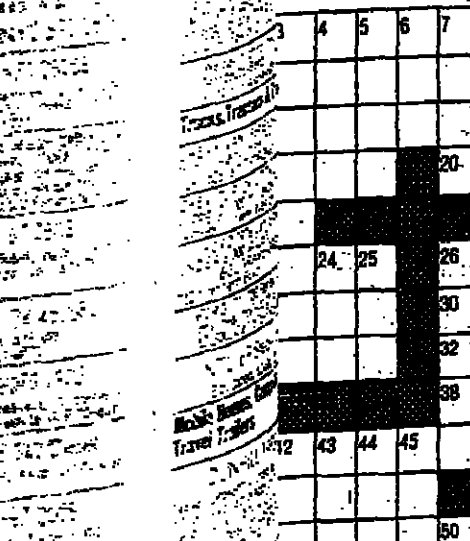
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## Social Security Drain . . .

After four decades of admirable service to the nation, the Social Security system is in need of major overhaul. Its reserves, though still substantial, require shoring up. Equally important, the country must assess the relationship of Social Security, as cornerstone of its program of retirement protection for the elderly, to all the other burgeoning systems of public and private pensions into which a growing proportion of national income goes.

The problems are too fundamental for intelligent resolution in an election year. In that sense the Senate Finance Committee has acted wisely in rejecting President Ford's proposal for higher Social Security payroll taxes, even though the system's reserves will decline this year by \$4 billion to \$5 billion and could be exhausted by 1982 if nothing is done to increase revenues.

While there is no myth about the drainage of reserves at present and anticipated rates of income and outgo, neither is there any basis for fear—or for hasty, counterproductive action to raise payroll taxes immediately. The Social Security trust fund now has about \$44 billion in it; if it would only drag the recovery to boost payroll taxes now, with seven million people still out of work and the economy operating far below capacity.

Indeed, it was the huge increase in unemployment, combined with double-digit inflation, that upset earlier calculations and caused the present shrinkage of reserves. By getting workers back on payrolls faster, the inflows to the fund will be increased, and deficits cut.

This is not to say, however, that the Social Security reserve problem will vanish if only the economy can be made to grow faster. On realistic projections of inflation and unemployment over the next half-decade, it still appears probable that the trust fund would be emptied by the early or mid-1980's unless the payroll tax rate is increased by about one percentage point or the Social Security tax base is raised much faster than the law now provides. Complex issues affect a decision on which route is preferable or whether a start should be made on tapping general tax revenues as a partial source of Social Security financing.

## . . . Need for Restraint

For the longer run, major changes will be essential to balance inflow and outflow and protect the integrity of the system. If nothing were done to change the existing pattern of benefits or revenues, payroll tax rates would have to be more than doubled by 2050. This would increase payroll taxes alone to an estimated 22 to 24 percent of income (divided equally between employer and employee) before any other income or property or sales taxes were collected to meet the other obligations of Federal, state and local government.

Of that prospective Social Security tax increase, about half is due to demographic factors. Today, for every 100 persons at work, about 30 elderly people are drawing Social Security; by the year 2050, for every 100 active workers, there will be about 45 drawing benefits, assuming that the normal retirement age remains at 65. But the retirement age has been coming down and the number of old-age pensioners may grow even faster relative to the working population as private pensions or other savings increase. Private pension systems alone currently syphon off an estimated 5 to 7 percent of payrolls. On top of that are tens of billions of dollars annually going into civil service retirement programs and into Supplemental Security Income for the needy aged.

While the demographic burden may prove unavoidable, about half of the anticipated Social Security benefit burden in the years ahead can be corrected—because it is due to a mistake that was made in carelessly combining cost-of-living increases with higher benefits linked to higher wages and payroll taxes—which are also in large degree a result of inflation. This "double-dip" indexing for inflation must be corrected to keep benefits from climbing through the roof.

It is also crucial that politicians recognize that they cannot go on bidding for the votes of old-age pensioners when the tax burdens resulting from such electioneering will expand enormously into the distant future, imposing excessive taxes on the working generations and crushing the productive economy.

## Constitutional Jails

The unusual pitched struggle over confirmation of Herman Schwartz as chairman of the State Commission of Correction is really a battle over whether the sheriffs of the State of New York are to be required to raise standards in the county jails to levels of constitutional acceptability.

The fierce opposition to the Schwartz appointment stems largely from the commission's issuance, as required by the Correction Law, of minimum standards for care and treatment of inmates. The standards cover such basic aspects of life for those in jail (the majority of whom are unconvicted people awaiting trial) as religious freedom and contact with the outside world.

Generally, the standards require treatment that is in line with constitutional requirements as defined in litigation over conditions in a number of New York City jails. They contain such unexceptional norms as permission for prisoners "to exercise their religious beliefs to the maximum extent possible" and a prohibition on restricting either outgoing or incoming correspondence solely because of its amount or the language in which it is written. Even one of the most controversial standards, the one permitting contact visits, is firmly settled constitutional law in this jurisdiction, having been upheld on appeal by the United States Court of Appeals.

State Senator Ralph Marino, chairman of the committee considering Mr. Schwartz' confirmation, said in the wake of last spring's jail scandal: "I feel the basic structure of [the Commission of Correction] has to change and we need full-time people who will be on the job

daily and respond to problems immediately." The Legislature created a full-time commission which has responded both to the scandal and to the Constitution. The Senate can show that it has as high regard for the law by confirming Mr. Schwartz without further ado.

## Failed Duties

The Moreland Act Commission's report on political influence in the nursing home industry provides a sharply etched cross-sectional picture of many of the factors that have produced such widespread popular disenchantment with government. In this particular scandal almost every public figure involved appeared to have fallen short in performance of basic duties.

The faults of omission and commission were bipartisan. Mayor John Lindsay did not even know about the problem, mainly because his gaze was on some distant horizon. Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz gave assistance to operators of nonprofit nursing homes who were "friends of ours," thereby helping to push the cost of voluntary care to new highs. And then there were Assemblymen James Emery, Stanley Steingut and Albert Blumenthal, who seemed to have difficulty keeping their public obligations and their private financial opportunities from entanglement.

Nelson A. Rockefeller was in a class by himself. It was he who made some of the power plays benefiting Bernard Bergman so effective. And it was he who ignored the terrible conditions in nursing homes between 1965 and his own resignation as Governor two years ago; he who failed to provide the State Department of Health with enough auditors to police the industry adequately and who made, but failed to keep, the promise to establish an ombudsman for nursing homes.

By contrast, the commission found that former Mayor Robert F. Wagner had been unfairly tarred in the scandal. Because no visible action had been taken on the 1960 Kaplan report on nursing homes, many observers, including this newspaper, had criticized Mr. Wagner for inadequate vigor in pursuing the matter. However, the commission notes evidence that Mr. Wagner did forward the report to the District Attorney's office just when he said he did.

There is too much ineptitude, greed, callousness and power lust in the mainstream of this story for any one set of legislative or administrative remedies to clean it up entirely. It has become almost a metaphorical test of public honor and of whether people elected to govern can translate their formal obligation to serve the people into concrete actions that actually improve the lives of the people to whom the duty is owed. Last year the Legislature—and particularly Senate Majority Leader Warren Anderson—failed the most elementary part of that test when the Moreland Act Commission's proposal for preventing conflict-of-interest relationships involving legislators and their staffs died in the Senate. That same ethics proposal is the key recommendation in the commission's current report, which contains overwhelming documentation of its need. It will be disgraceful if the Legislature again fails to adopt it.

## Nepotism in Pyongyang

Nepotism is an old story in Communist dictatorships, and some who rule in the name of Marxism-Leninism have even thought of founding dynasties.

Josef Stalin made his son Vasily a lieutenant general of aviation and apparently toyed with the idea of having Vasily succeed him until it became clear that the young man's ignorance and alcoholism posed insuperable problems. Nikita Khrushchev had great plans for his son-in-law Aleksei Adzhubei until both were suddenly purged in 1964.

In China, the prominent political career of Chiang Ching during the past decade is presumably not entirely unrelated to the fact that she is Mrs. Mao Tse-tung. But to this moment, anyway, it seems likely that the champion practitioner of nepotism among Communist dictators is North Korea's President Kim Il Sung.

Probably nobody in the West really knows whether President Kim has cancer, as was widely conjectured during his absence from public view between late last December and early this month. But what is reasonably clear is that President Kim has made his son, Kim Jong Il, crown prince and No. 2 man in the North Korean Communist ("Workers") Party.

There is a darker side to this touching tale of filial love and cooperation. President Kim Il Sung also has a younger brother, Kim Yong Ju. A few years ago it appeared that younger brother Kim was being groomed to succeed the President. However, in February 1974 brother Kim was demoted from sixth to thirteenth ranking member of the Pyongyang hierarchy.

It all suggests that even under the austerity of Marxism-Leninism, ability and hard work are not necessarily the only essentials for advancement.

## The Urban Red Cross

The work performed by the Greater New York chapters of the American Red Cross has particular close-to-home significance during this critical year. Additional responsibilities have been assumed in the field of urban social problems. In cooperation with the Fire Department, for example, the Red Cross in December alone answered the call in 300 multifamily fires with personal aid. The city's chapters make the scene even without the big news-making disasters: in youth services, in nursing and health programs, in training of social service aides.

For its help in small and large life crises the Red Cross of Greater New York deserves support in its community appeal during Red Cross Month, beginning today. Checks may be sent to the American Red Cross, 150 Amsterdam Avenue, New York 10023, or to any of the borough chapters.

# Letters to the Editor

## 'Unreasonable, Unscientific' E.P.A.

To the Editor:

The Feb. 17 order of Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Russell E. Train banning most uses of phenylmercurial pesticides is another egregious example of the arbitrary, unreasonable, unscientific manner in which the agency and its Administrator are operating.

Having participated in the case as *amicus curiae* and, toward the end of the hearing, as expert witness under subpoena, I am thoroughly familiar with the contents of the 4,466 pages of transcript and the 750 exhibits which constitute the record. It is of interest that the proceedings were initiated on March 22, 1972, thus taking close to four years for completion. The cost in dollars, time and effort is incalculable.

On Dec. 12, 1975, the E.P.A. administrative law judge who conducted the hearing issued an initial decision showing impressive scholarship, reasonableness and scientific validity. My faith in "the system" was temporarily restored—only to be dashed once more by Mr. Train's almost total reversal of his agency's own judge. This example is no isolated instance of the way in which E.P.A. conducts its affairs. It seems to me that it is high time for corrective action if the credibility and hence the effectiveness of the environmental control movement is to survive.

As a physician, I have been trained in the arts of diagnosis and treatment. In my opinion, the present "illness" of

E.P.A. and some other U.S. agencies is due in major part to a violation of some of the basic concepts of our Constitution, particularly, Articles I, II and III, which define the separation of legislative, executive and judicial functions. Although sanctioned to some degree by law, the regulatory agencies have more and more assumed all three: They set up regulations, enforce them and judge their validity. Such a concentration of power is certainly contrary to American tradition, if not at odds with the Constitution.

I propose as at least a partial remedy for the malady a return to constitutional principles. I would, for example, limit the authority of E.P.A. to enforcement. Standards and regulations should be promulgated by a body completely insulated from politics and from the policing group, and supported by the ablest available technical advisers.

Judicial responsibility should be vested altogether in the Federal courts, which now hear appeals from agency rulings. If nothing else, the latter would eliminate the costly, time-consuming charade of the present "system." And if, as in the case of the mercurial pesticides, the administrator can arbitrarily overturn the findings of the agency's own judge, the entire judicial function becomes an empty mockery.

LEONARD J. GOLDWATER, M.D.  
Durham, N.C., Feb. 21, 1976

## Of CUNY and Blacks

To the Editor:

In a Feb. 21 Op-Ed article on public and private universities N.Y.U.'s President Sawhill suggests that City University's open admissions policy is being sacrificed for the sake of its graduate programs. This is not the case, since the Graduate School forms a minuscule portion of the total university budget, and helps assure that the education received by all undergraduate students, including those from minority groups, is one of quality.

Furthermore, Dr. Sawhill's statement that a "few students might be forced to scale back their programs and seek part-time employment to finance the somewhat higher tuition at independent universities" shows a misunderstanding of the sacrifices members of minority groups are now making in order to attend graduate school.

A major concern of the black community has been the extremely low number of black graduate students nationally. The size and complexity of New York City's black community and the pressing need to provide the city with highly trained and educated individuals from this community is self-evident. The City University Graduate School, with one of the highest percentages of Ph.D. students from minority backgrounds in the country, is helping to meet this need and must be continued.

KENNETH B. CLARK  
New York, Feb. 24, 1976

## On Reporting Nixon's Trip

To the Editor:

I find the recent media coverage of Richard Nixon's journey to China reprehensible. He is merely a private citizen and at best a dishonored ex-

President whose deceit and contempt for law drove him from office. He may still think he speaks for the American people, but why the public must be exposed to this charade is beyond my grasp.

DENIS ROSS  
Paterson, N.J., Feb. 25, 1976

## City Education Products

To the Editor:

The continuous critical barrage directed toward the Board of Examiners and the Board of Education finds rare defenders of the educational system in New York City. "Tests are biased, teachers are uninterested, pupils are shortchanged." Yet, strangely, the ex-



aminations set up by the Board of Examiners, and the teachers working in the school system as a result, seem to point in the opposite direction.

In the Westinghouse Science Talent Search, the city's public high schools provided eleven of the national total of forty finalists and 55 of the 300 semifinalists. I would say this is eloquent testimony to the commitment of our professional staff.

RALPH M. SOMERFIELD  
Fresh Meadows, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1976

## Cruise Missile: Perilous Bargaining Chip

To the Editor:

The real beneficiaries of the development of cruise missiles may turn out to be the intermediate technology states rather than the U.S. or the Soviet Union.

A revamped version of the German V-1 "buzz bombs" of W.W. II, and being their current mystique, cruise missiles are the result of a low technology available to many states. Improved guidance, control, motive power, and a nuclear warhead convert an R.P.V. (remote-controlled pilotless vehicle) into a cruise missile.

It may be unknown that India, for instance, has already successfully tested an indigenously made R.P.V., inertial guidance and on-board computer systems, super alloys, and, of course, a nuclear explosive device (it is also fabricating for launch by 1978 a 2,000-mile range missile, but that is another matter). The costs of a cruise missile system are appropriate to the financial means of such states. (The missiles cost \$200,000-\$300,000 apiece.) Since they can be launched from existing submarine torpedo tubes, simply constructed land sites, or modified bomber aircraft, cruise missiles provide a devastating nuclear delivery system at low cost in time and money to states with modest resources but bent upon acquiring such means.

Cruise missiles have been injected as

crucial elements in the slow-moving SALT negotiations. However, Dr. Kissinger's recent Moscow visit suggests that the Soviets are unlikely to accept an easy trade-off between these missiles and their Backfire bombers. Meanwhile, the open debate and public relations pitch surrounding the cruise missile is bound to be assessed carefully by policymakers in intermediate technology states. The chances are that an entirely new framework of military effort within national means has been provided to the latter. The effect will be further to complicate attempts at nuclear arms control, and indeed, the present strategic insularities of the superpowers themselves.

The irony is that cruise missiles and Backfire bombers are mere bargaining chips for the superpowers. The danger is that a path is being cleared for other states' abilities to confound the current but tenuous level of world stability. The lesson is that if cruise missiles—ornamentations for superpowers with overdestruct capabilities—had been kept under wraps instead of being heralded as the "weapon of the future," other states would not be listening as closely as they are certain to be doing now.

OMI MARWAH  
Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 3, 1976

The writer is a research fellow in the Harvard University Program for Science and International Affairs.

## Ethiopia '73: The Real Cholera Epidemic

To the Editor:

In his Feb. 19 letter, F. J. Tor public information director of World Health Organization, at the Carnegie Endowment report Politics of Starvation." As with that report, I wish to point out errors and deceptions.

Mr. Tomiche charges that "no of cholera were reported to V from Ethiopia in 1973 in spite investigation by a W.H.O. epidemiologist in the famine-affected area. The cholera epidemic was documented by Peace Corps workers, W.H.O. and missionary and UNICEF workers. A U.S. Department inspection of the area in August 1973 concluded the shabby relief camps alone cholera and typhoid . . . spread among weakened children and at The Christian Relief Com printed reports week after week in mid-1973 in the minutes famine-relief meetings—reports able to everyone in Addis Ababa made shocking reading.

The U.N.D.P. representative in Ababa called a meeting of other officials in August 1973 at which was agreed that the epidemic more widely spread than previously reported. But the U.N. agencies a not to act unless a formal request came from the Ethiopian Government. In a perfect Catch-22, the Istry of Public Health had already then: "For commercial and political reasons, the Government does want the situation known, an World Health Organization has informed that no formal request assistance will be forthcoming. W.H.O. clearly knew of the epidemic but chose not to act. Why? A U.N.D.P. minute show, W.H.O. officials were fearful of endangering good working relationship" with Selsaie Government.

Mr. Tomiche also states that reports of cholera came from neighboring countries. Those stricken in opia were peasants and nomads wandered freely across international boundaries. They don't check into hospitals (if such existed), and land they roam is hostile and fi moved from the capital cities of Somalia and the Sudan, where W representatives work.

Finally, Mr. Tomiche charges neither Carnegie nor myself with W.H.O. — presumably he him. The cholera outbreak and charges against W.H.O. were brought to my attention by W workers. What they told me was corroborated by medical people, military and diplomats. As a journalist learned long ago that the most rate accounts are obtained in the not from directors of public information.

JACK SHEP  
New York, Feb. 23,

## A Pile of Bricks

To the Editor:

John Russell's Feb. 20 news a on the pile of bricks seems to missed a vital point. The British pay heavy taxes, part on which toward supporting the arts. If I at a painting by Constable or Van Gogh, I can appreciate its and admire its artistic merits. I also see where part of my taxes gone and consider it money well spent. However, to me a pile of brick just a pile of bricks, and I would I have seen a lot more attractive at that.

Many of us feel that the Gallery has, to quote a fable, been the invisible suit of clothes, and this case the British public has been so gullible as were the K subjects.

Mr. Russell states that the Tate lery is enviably well founded by standards of many an American seum. If it buys any more fire it may well find that this is not s.

P. F. H.  
Christchurch, England, Feb. 21,

## Our Secret Government

To the Editor:

Democracy is an effective form social regulation only when its constituents are in close contact; responsive, honest elected officials allow them easy access to all pertinent information involving government business. No area should be excluded from public accountability.

Our United States Government gone far astray from this necessary principle with secrecy (usually in name of national security) the accepted way. But what this "secret government" actually has done is create the opposite of national security—national insecurity—with its products: a breakdown of communication, public distrust, alienation, cynicism regarding our ability to see the public with integrity.

Thanks to the work of a few courageous newspaper reporters, the public Common Cause, the United States Constitution and some persevering public officials, this "secrecy tide" is beginning to change. And may it continue. Without this change our 200-year-old democratic experiment would have been doomed to a 1984 future. Granted there are risks when it public, but the risks and abuses that occur with secret government are far greater, as we presently are learning.

The benefits of authentic democracy are well worth the risk and work strong intercommunication, public trust and confidence and ensure Government policies and programs responsive to the needs and aspirations of all its people.

TIMOTHY HUME BEHRNS  
Minister, Church of the Reconciliation  
Utica, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1976

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# Few Happy Endings

By Anthony Lewis

ON, Feb. 29—Watching a performance of Beethoven's "Fidelio" by Sarah Caldwell and the Company of Boston, I thought about the singular quality of work of art—its power to stir feelings afresh each time we extend it. We lose ourselves in it, our usual preoccupations slip. Or, sometimes, we are given of insight into ourselves and the world. Art illuminates life.

Music of "Fidelio," if separated from the drama, does not touch the heights of Mozart or Verdi. It makes this opera an extraordinary way Beethoven uses music—bluntly, almost brutally—on philosophical themes. He has liberty and the tenacity of man spirit, the individual's ability to overcome tyranny with faith, political opera.

The plot is melodrama. Pizarro, evil of the state prison, seizes Florestan and secretly holds him in a dungeon. Florestan's son, looking for him, disguises himself as a man, Fidelio, and job in the prison. Pizarro is to murder Florestan when Leonore, disguised as Fidelio, arrives with a pistol. An offstage trumpet signals the arrival of the minister, who frees Florestan and all the other political prisoners.

Can such a story be so moving, and again? Well, there are no to describe the effect of imprisoning out of their cells into and singing, in simple deep "Freiheit, Freiheit"—freedom. Nor is it possible to explain feelings when Florestan and, at the end, sing so exuberant the phrases seem to fly, "O namenlose Freude"—endless joy.

Mr. Schorr may be the best television newsman in the field today, figures Mr. Paley, but he is not a "team player." Not only does he refuse to make the story about the story itself, and a New York Times editorial unfairly accused Mr. Schorr of "laundering" funds—when, as it turns out, he was trying to prevent any commercial publisher from profiting in the publication of the suppressed report.

More important, Mr. Paley needs his own Big Enchilada to toes to local affiliate owners who reflect the resentment of what used to be known as the silent majority.

Does the opinion persist that CBS was the fiercest pursuer of Mr. Nixon and even today has a distinct liberal slant to its campaign coverage? If so, figures Mr. Paley, getting rid of Daniel Schorr will help the network "get well" with Middle America, while removing a burr from under the CBS saddle.

As usual, Mr. Paley is out of touch with the way a great many people on the right really feel. When Mr. Nixon was riding high, it is true that correspondent Schorr was a vigorous inquisitor; but after the Nixon power began to wane, and many other reporters rushed in savagely when it became the journalistic fashion, Mr. Schorr was regarded by most of the "Nixon people" as eminently fair in his reports. With no need to suddenly establish anti-Nixon credentials, he covered the news hard, straight and clean.

Conservatives have also noted how Mr. Schorr's curiosity does not desert him, as it does so many others, when it comes to the power abuses of liberals. He has a way of following a story wherever it leads.

I suspect that CBS plans to use the current furor over the publication of the Pike committee report in The Village Voice as its excuse to publicly chastise Mr. Schorr.

Other journalists have provided Mr. Paley with necessary cover. The Washington Post (which still preserves its "Deep Throat" fiction about sources) smoked out The Voice's source, and covered its embarrassment about being beaten by making the story about the story itself. And a New York Times editorial unfairly accused Mr. Schorr of "laundering" funds—when, as it turns out, he was trying to prevent any commercial publisher from profiting in the publication of the suppressed report.

But wait: Mr. Paley's apparent excuse may evaporate. Reporters have learned that the attorney recommended to Mr. Schorr by the Reporters' Committee was also the attorney for The Village Voice, and did not reveal this to him. And it is safe to assume that a reporter, looking for a place to get a document into print, first offers it to his own employer, who happens to have a book subsidiary.

Soon the truth will dawn: Mr. Schorr's "last straw" was not in publishing Mr. Pike's report in The Voice, but in exploring Mr. Paley's big secret on CBS.

Here's that story: A few weeks ago, former CBS News president Sig Mickelson told reporters of a time Mr. Paley called him into a meeting with two C.I.A. men to discuss C.I.A.-CBS cooperation. That was a sensitive story; Mr. Schorr did not turn discreetly away, but directed a query to the chairman of the board for his reaction.

Walter Cronkite, to his credit, put the Schorr report on his evening news program, including the Paley reply calling Mr. Mickelson's statement "absolutely untrue" and, in Mr. Schorr's words, "Mr. Paley said he never called news personnel into his office for any discussion with C.I.A. officials."

To me, that little-noticed report was one of the great moments of television news. But the airing of the charge, and the daring of the reporter

By Stephen Green

# Reforming Global Disaster Relief

MONTPELIER, Vt. — About this time of year, just three years ago, the dying began in earnest in Ethiopia. Wind blew the dust in swirls around the stick and mud houses of Wollo Province. Villages were silent, in the constant heat and haze of midday. Old women in rags gathered dried cornstalks and twigs for the evening's fire. Men hunkered in small groups in the shade, hollow-eyed, talking in low voices about leaving their families to search for food in the cities. The seeds for next year's crop were already eaten. Many of the children were sick. Some had died. Occasionally, you could hear a quiet coughing or crying from some sheltered place. Over all, it was a peaceful scene. A foreigner might have walked through these villages, and not realized what was happening.

What was happening was that a food shortage was becoming a famine. It was already too late.



Stephen Green was director of the famine-relief program of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Ethiopia in 1973-74.

tion an emergency operation would cause.

The Emperor and his aides knew all too well how little had been done to provide rural areas with the roads, health services and telecommunications that would be needed in a major disaster relief operation.

The diplomats and United Nations agency heads in Addis Ababa took their cue and treated the matter confidentially, for they wished to maintain "working relations" with Haile Selassie's Government.

And so the normal diplomatic and commercial bustle of that beautiful city high in the mountains continued, while miles away in the lowlands Ethiopian peasants dug mass graves and gently lowered thin, limp bodies into them. "Africa for the Africans, even if it kills them." In the United Nations and in foreign capitals, it was doublethink on a huge scale.

Which would not be all that important or unusual, when compared to the Middle East problem, Angola, détente, and other games that governments and highly placed people play. Except, that is, for the fact that while the politics of deception may create large-scale human suffering in these other, high-profile-problem areas, the world will certainly soon relive the Ethiopian experience.

Why? Because virtually nothing has changed in the vulnerable regions of Africa and Asia to prevent the awful confluence of population, land erosion, rainfall variations, poor sanitation, etc., that will bring about the next catastrophe.

The World Food Conference notwithstanding, we can't (except in the Sahel) predict food shortages any better than we could three years ago. And even if we could, nothing has been done to prevent, or at least ease,

the political sensitivities of national governments, which cause months of delay in these situations. So the next major food shortage will probably develop into a major famine.

And yet there are signs that this problem is finally being moved up on the international agenda, albeit for the wrong reasons. Haile Selassie's Government fell in Ethiopia, following the famine, and as a consequence the "stability" of the Horn of Africa was adversely affected.

In somewhat similar circumstances, Hamani Diori's Government fell in Niger, as did Sheikh Mujib Rahman's regime in Bangladesh. Hunger in the states of Gujarat and Bihar in India have, in the last year, shaken the foundations of Indira Gandhi's Government. Rural villages may die quietly, but after they do some searching questions are asked about the governments that allowed them to do so.

It is these shadows on the wall that are finally making governments look to the reform of the international disaster-relief system. Charity is becoming too important to be left to the charitable organizations.

It remains to be seen, however, whether governments will realize that in fact the problem is with them. For what is needed to de-dramatize the process of disaster relief is a mechanism for international fact-finding in the early, sensitive, political stages of a disaster. And that implies further limitations on the concept of absolute national sovereignty.

Ultimately, we face this matter as individuals. When C. P. Snow was asked a few years ago whether he feared a violent revolution of the hungry poor against the industrialized nations, he responded that the real threat was something quite different: that we would watch them starve on color television.

Stephen Green was director of the famine-relief program of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Ethiopia in 1973-74.

# Bill Paley's Big Secret

ESSAY

By William Safire

to penetrate his privacy, must have caused Mr. Paley to burn. It is my guess that from that moment, Mr. Schorr's future at CBS was decided; next day, the Pike report was printed, and soon CBS News made it ominously clear that after its press freedom issue had been defended, it would deal with the impertinent Mr. Schorr in its own way.

That's Mr. Paley's privilege, since he owns the controlling stock. If he should censure Mr. Schorr, he would be following his grand tradition of forcing out Edward R. Murrow and Howard K. Smith, other CBS newsmen who became too uppity.

A pity, though; a prickly conscience is useful for a news organization. We cannot expect Roger Mudd, Dan Rather or Bob Scheffer—each one carefully picking his way through the corporate minefield to become the successor to Mr. Cronkite—to burst into the board chairman's office with an imaginary question like this:

"Look, Mr. Paley, we all know that Sig Mickelson is not crazy, and sooner or later the whole story of any involvement CBS has had with the C.I.A. will come to light. The only way we'll lift this cloud that now hangs over every CBS reporter is for us to dig the story out ourselves and lay it out in front of our viewers. Now, how about it, Mr. Paley—on the record and in detail, what did the C.I.A. want us to do and what did we do and who did it?"

Fat chance of that. If and when Daniel Schorr gets Mr. Paley's heat, every newsmen in every network will get the message: Rock all the boats, except your own boat; tell the people the truth, except when the truth hurts.

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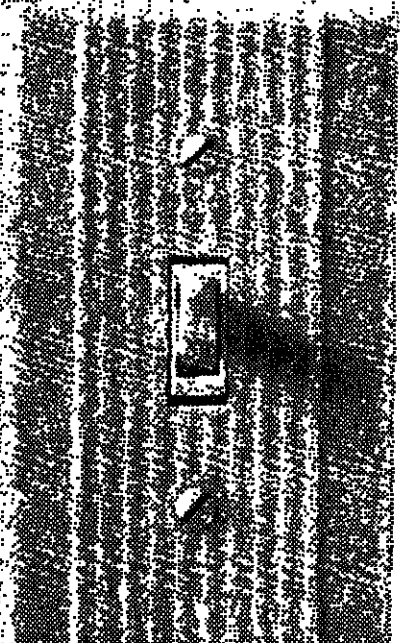
But that's where the switch to an Electric Economy provides a solution. The simple fact is that electricity can run cars, trucks, trains, entire factories, at the same time conserving gas and oil for jobs that only they can do. Electricity can be generated from a variety of sources. And that's simply more efficient than using up our scarce resources.

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# As Mihajlov Nears Death

By Thomas Fleming

For over a decade the writer Mihajlo Mihajlov has been struggling to make the freedom of expression promised by Yugoslavia's Constitution a reality. This has led him to criticize his country's one-party system and controlled press. Unable to publish his articles at home he sent them abroad, where they appeared in a number of European and American publications, among them The New York Times.

In 1975, Mr. Mihajlov was sentenced to seven years' hard labor for disseminating "hostile propaganda" against Yugoslavia. He was placed in solitary confinement in a virtually unheated prison cell and denied books and writing materials. Visits from his wife and lawyer have been limited to the vanishing point. In desperation, he began a hunger strike in December. Today he is near death.

The American Center of P.E.N. as part of its commitment to free expression everywhere has tried to persuade the Yugoslav Government to permit Mr. Mihajlov to emigrate to this country, where a teaching post has been offered him. Marshal Tito has stonily refused, ignoring pleas from over 40 distinguished United States writers. Worse, the Yugoslavs have lied about the conditions of Mr. Mihajlov's imprisonment and the reason for his sentence.

Toma Granfil, the Ambassador of Yugoslavia, informed P.E.N. by letter on Oct. 7, 1975, that the report of Mr. Mihajlov's being in solitary confinement

ment was "inaccurate and without foundation." The rest of his letter is worth reading in part:

"M. Mihajlov, by his activities through contacts with the émigré quarters abroad, hostile to the Yugoslav Constitutional order, has committed a criminal act punishable under the Yugoslav Law. . . . The current campaign pursued on behalf of the American Center of P.E.N. cannot be considered otherwise but as an attempt of political pressure on the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. . . . Yugoslavia has never succumbed to such and similar pressures wherever they come from. Accordingly, Yugoslavia will not succumb to the current pressures, either. Finally, I wonder whose interests and objectives this organized and concerted campaign against socialist Yugoslavia should promote?"

In response to this question P.E.N. replied: "Whose interest is served by keeping Mr. Mihajlov in jail? Certainly not Yugoslavia's interests. Every day that he remains in jail, Americans, who have long been friends of Yugoslavia, feel that friendship cooling, their admiration declining."

His reply was more of the same rhetoric and an attempt to link Mr. Mihajlov with terrorist acts by Yugoslav émigrés. Abandoning diplomatic niceties, P.E.N. told the Ambassador that this was "bunk, pure and simple." Meanwhile, a writer was dying.

Thomas Fleming, historian and novelist, is a past president of the American Center of P.E.N.



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"I'm Air Hostess, Mary Swann. Making sure you're completely relaxed is my job. So you'll be in the perfect mood to see Ireland when we land. And spend your first evening reliving Irish days of yore at a medieval banquet in ancient Bunratty Castle. Where fair colleens serve you fine mead to warm you up and a fine meal to fill you up, while minstrels revel, and a scurvy knave or two gets thrown into the dungeon. And... Oh! Didn't that suit of armor in the corner just move? So, come home with me to Bunratty."

"I'm Jack O'Donnell, Pilot. I'll steer the swiftest, smoothest route to Ireland. And if we get a moment to chat, I'll probably steer the conversation to my favorite spot in Ireland, Killarney. The lake country. The sight of which renders even an Irishman speechless, which is no mean task. I'll steer you to the cozy inns, the out-of-the-way restaurants, magnificent sight-seeing, the best fishing. So, come home with me, to Killarney."



"Come home with us, the Irish. On our jets. To our land. A land that we know better than any stranger does. On the way, we'll treat you to that famous Irish hospitality that you've heard so much about. And we'll also prove that the Irish truly do possess the gift of the gab. And while we may not be able to resist throwing in a tale or two, we will give you an Irishman's tour of Ireland. A sort of where-we-go-in-Ireland-when-we're-not-flying kind of thing. So, come home with us, to Ireland."

 Come home with us. To an unspoiled country where people still say hello and wave and take the time to pass the time of day with you. To a country where there's lots to see and lots to do. And much of it won't cost you a penny. Come home with us to a land where people and life and ideas are still cherished. Ireland.

Above all, fly there with us, on Aer Lingus, Irish Airlines. We've got more flights to and from Ireland than anybody, including the only 747 service. So *you* choose when you want to go. And what a fine trip it will be. With the finest meals served over the North Atlantic. Drop-down seats that let you stretch out and relax when no one's sitting in the middle. And Irish flight and cabin crews that are so professional, many international airlines send their crews to us for training.

For details and the Irish Tourist Board's free vacation planner, call your travel agent, or Aer Lingus at 212-575-8200.



## Aer Lingus

Irish Airlines

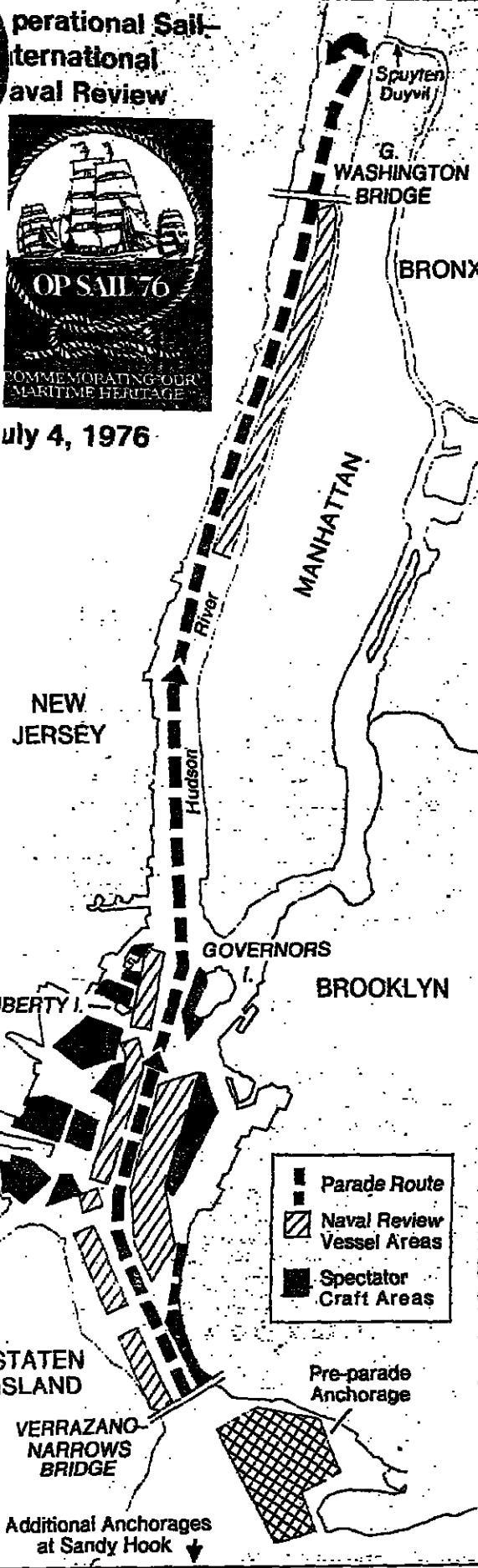


Sail Ho! 200 Ships of Past Will Salute Bicentennial Here

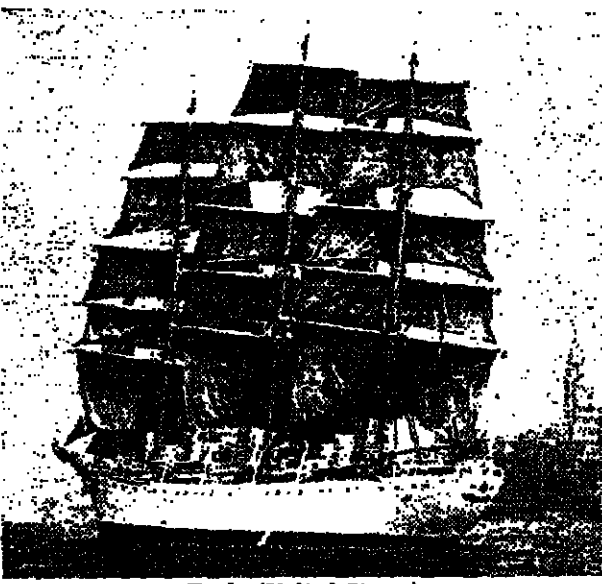
Operational Sail-International Naval Review



July 4, 1976



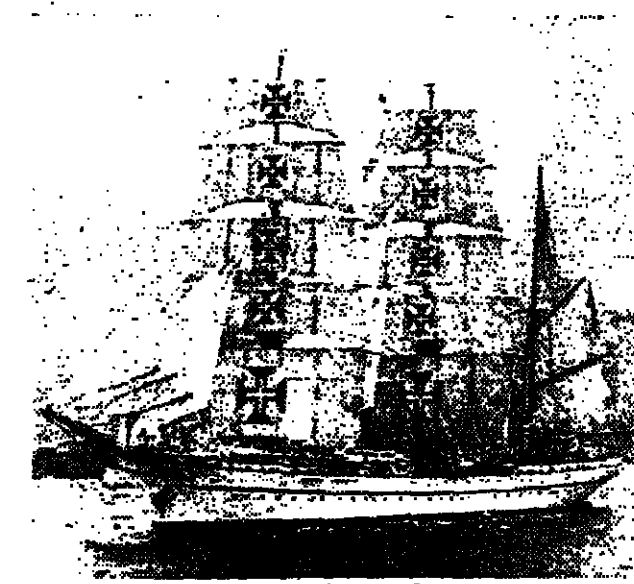
Some of the ships that will participate appear at right



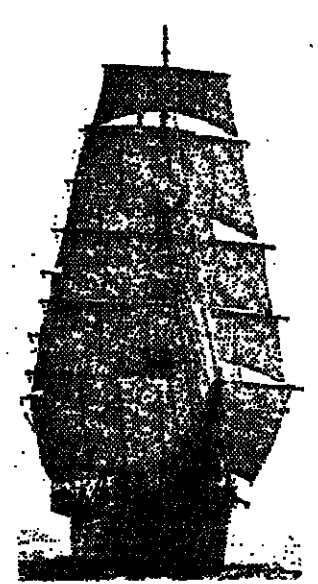
Eagle (United States)



Danmark (Denmark)



Sagres (Portugal)



Dar Pomorza (Poland)

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN They will move up the amphitheater of New York Harbor like visions out of the past, a stately procession of tall ships with ghostly white sails and fluttering ensigns, gliding silently toward a city of strange towers and 20th-century anachronisms.

At 10 A.M. on July 4, the Independence Day fleet, led by the classic tall ships, will weigh anchor and sail 20 miles up the harbor and the Hudson to Spuyten Duyvil at the northern tip of Manhattan, there to fan out to berths throughout the port.

Yards braced, canvas flying, halyards singing in the wind, the majestic column of 14 to 17 square riggers will stand up the Hudson then, and in its wake will come a vast armada of more than 200 barques, barquentines, brigantines, schooners, yawls, ketches and sloops.

At anchor along much of the route will be 5,000 spectator boats and 50 to 60 naval vessels from a score of nations will line the route. And on the New York and New Jersey shores, in apartments and offices, on rooftops and piers and in the parks, more than five million people will be watching.

Clippers Days Recalled The occasion — Operation Sail 1976 — is to be unfurled on July 4 as a seagoing salute to America's Bicentennial, and it is expected to be the most spectacular gathering of wind-jammers since the days when clippers and men of war dominated the seas.

Arrangements for the show, nearly five years in the making at a cost of more than \$70 million that will largely be borne by foreign governments, are now in their final stages. The arrangements have been nearly as awesome as the show itself is expected to be. About 30,000 sailors and landlubbers will play roles.

Table with columns: Ship, Country, Rigging, Length (Feet). Lists various ships like Americg Vespecci, Christian Radich, Danmark, etc.

The Eagle, a former German trainer that was claimed as a war reparation in 1946 and is now a training ship for the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., will be the host ship of Operation Sail and will lead the flotilla.

Besides the tall ships, the lineup will include 80 vessels from Germany, 60 from Britain, 15 from Poland, and a dozen from France. About half of all the participants will be training craft.

Among the British entries will be the 135-foot schooner Sir Winston Churchill, which has a crew of 42 women and three men and a staff of 10 officers, two of them women.

The chairman of the corporation is Emil (Bus) Moshbacher Jr., former United States Chief of Protocol and twice the successful defender in the America's Cup races.

Mr. Braynard, who lives in Sea Cliff, L. I., had been the secretary of Operation Sail 1964, a forerunner of this year's event, which brought 24 ships from 12 countries here in a breathtaking spectacle that many said would never be duplicated.



Esmeralda (Chile)



Nippon Maru (Japan)



Gorch Fock (West Germany)



Christian Radich (Norway)

Many Seams. Making me relaxed at my job. So you could be in Ireland when I'm out there... Making me relaxed at my job. So you could be in Ireland when I'm out there...

ello ntry my. red. more you'll reals you And nter- plan-200. IS ies

The Yale Record, After 3-Year Lapse, Publishing Again

Special to The New York Times EW HAVEN, Feb. 29—The Owl, the 104-year-old symbol of the Yale Record, finally met today from what the magazine's editors called an "overextended vacation" in St. Croix.

News Summary and Index MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1976

The Major Events of the Day International The world is confronted with "an arms race out of control," according to a study sponsored by arms control groups, made public yesterday, that found that worldwide military spending was approaching \$300 billion annually and was increasing most rapidly in the developing countries.

The Other News International Arab oil nations pledge millions to Egypt. Page 1 Thailand and U.S. negotiating U.S. presence. Page 2 Soviet fights religion with modest success. Page 3

Health and Science NASA approves make-do mission to Uranus. Page 15 Religion Israelis are warned to respect Moslem shrine. Page 5 Mormons selling Washington chapel. Page 21 Amusements and the Arts Jerry Rubin's spiritual autobiography reviewed. Page 21

Quotation of the Day "I don't look very good, but I think I am a damned good President."—President Ford, apologizing for his disheveled appearance while campaigning in the rain in Florida. [32-5.]

Yale Record publishing again after 3 years. Page 25 Grover C. Loening, pioneer airplane designer. Page 26 Harry G. Ommeler, an ad man here. Page 26 Ex-Rep. Florence P. Dwyer of Jersey. Page 26 Business and Financial Tightening of Fed's policy is seen by analysts. Page 35 Flu wave benefiting makers of cold remedies. Page 35 Wall Street is handling heavy volume deftly. Page 35 New U.S. law increases rice supplies. Page 35 A.P. finds signs of progress in campaign. Page 35 Heavy trucks fall behind in sales race. Page 35 Personal Finance: Income averaging method. Page 35

1,041 More Meters In Manhattan Going From 10c to 25c

The Department of Traffic announced yesterday that it would begin converting more than 1,000 10-cent parking meters in Manhattan to 25-cent rates today.



# Florence Dwyer, 73, Dies; Representative in Jersey

Florence Price Dwyer, who retired undefeated at the end of 1972 after eight successive terms in the House of Representatives as a Republican from Union County, N.J., died yesterday in Elizabeth (N.J.) General Hospital. She was 73 years old and lived at 320 Verona Avenue in Elizabeth.

Mrs. Dwyer was known as an early fighter for consumer protection and co-sponsored the bill to set up an independent Federal agency in the field. In the debate preceding the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment in the House, she argued that it would not affect physical differences between men and women "have a real effect."

At her retirement she was senior Republican on the House Government Operations Committee. In her first House election campaign in 1956 she upset Representative Harrison A. Williams Jr., who has since held a New Jersey seat in the Senate.

**Left School to Marry**  
Mrs. Dwyer was first encouraged to interest herself in politics by her mother in 1920, the first year women could vote in Federal elections. Born in Reading, Pa., she graduated from high school in Toledo, Ohio, and entered the University of Toledo, but left to marry M. Joseph Dwyer, the football coach. They settled in Elizabeth and became a public relations executive for Western Electric Company.

Her serious involvement in Republican politics began in 1940 when she worked for Wendell L. Willkie's unsuccessful challenge to President Franklin D. Roosevelt. She found her way around Trenton as a lobbyist for the New Jersey Business and Professional Women's Clubs, working also for garden clubs and parent-teacher groups.

At a Union County lunch honoring her as she retired, there were tributes to her efforts for mass transit and education and it was noted that she received 25 pens from four Presidents for the introduction of major legislation. She recalled that in her early clubhouse days in Elizabeth "women were used to lick envelopes and take messages." Her final politics came when the lunch was over; she hurried off to make speeches for State Senator Matthew Rinaldo, the Republican candidate to succeed her. He won.

Mrs. Dwyer, who in his retirement years had said his hobby was "taking care of this young lady as she runs around," died in 1968. She is survived by a son, Lieut. Col. Michael J. Dwyer Jr., U.S.A.F., retired, of Little Rock, Ark., and two grandsons.

The funeral will be at 2 P.M. tomorrow at the James J. Higgins & Son Mortuary, 414 Westminster Avenue, Elizabeth.



Florence P. Dwyer

# Boies Penrose, 73, Travel Historian

Chronicle of Renaissance Explorations Is Dead

Boies Penrose, author, traveler and collector of books, paintings and English furniture, died Friday in Greenwich, Conn. He was 73 years old and lived in Devon, Pa.

Mr. Penrose, a member of an old Philadelphia family, spent much of his time in Somerset, England, and became a collector of geographical material relating to the Tudor and Stuart periods.

Collecting and traveling led to writing. The best known of his books was "Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance, 1420-1620," published by Doubleday in paperback in 1952 and reprinted in paperback by Atheneum Publishers. The book summarizes 200 years of explorations and voyages by a gallery of Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, French and English adventurers, merchants and missionaries, many of them little known.

A past president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, he also edited several books. Among them were "Sea Rights in the East Indies in the Years 1602-1639," published by Harvard in 1931. With Michael Strachan he was editor of "The East India Journals of Captain Keeling and Bonner," which appeared in 1971.

Mr. Penrose was born in Philadelphia on Nov. 20, 1902, the son of Dr. Charles Bingham Katherine Drexel Penrose and the nephew and namesake of Senator Boies Penrose, a powerful Republican in his day. The family traced its descent to Bartholomew Penrose, who settled in Philadelphia in 1638, and to Francis Drexel, who founded the banking house of Drexel & Company.

He graduated from Harvard in 1925 and in 1932 became a professor of history at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. In 1939 he unsuccessfully ran for Congress on the Republican ticket in the Fourth Philadelphia District.

In 1941, he announced his withdrawal from the Republican Party because of the isolationist stand of some of its leaders. He had by then spent much time in England and sought a wider role for America in the war against Germany.

Mr. Penrose served as a captain in the Army in World War II. Landmark Library Sale  
In 1950, he gave \$5,000 to the Rural Council for the Preservation of Rural England and Wales, and offered to match gifts up to \$50,000 in 1971 the sale of half his celebrated library was an event at Sotheby's, the auction house.

In the early 1930's, when Mr. Penrose's children were young, he operated for them one of the world's smallest railroads, driving a coal-burning locomotive along a 9-inch-gauge track for a quarter of a mile on his estate at Devon.

He served on many boards, including those of the Philadelphia Zoo and the Library Company of Philadelphia.

Surviving are a daughter, Frances D. Haythe of Greenwich, Conn.; a son, Charles of Philadelphia, and three grandchildren.

# Grover C. Loening Dies at 87; A Pioneer Airplane Designer

Grover C. Loening, who was taught to fly by Orville Wright and was the sole survivor of his early design team, died yesterday in Miami. He was 87 years old and lived in Key Biscayne, Fla.

Mr. Loening held the first aeronautical degree from an American university (Columbia in 1910). He was a builder of amphibian aircraft, an author and a consultant.

A former director and consulting engineer of New York Airways, Mr. Loening researched the design of the Pan American Airways rooftop heliport in the heart of this city. He was among the founders of Pan Am and of the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation.

Throughout the history of aviation, Mr. Loening played a leading role. He managed Wright's Dayton factory; he wrote the standard textbook on "military airplanes" used by the Allies in World War II; he developed the rigid-strut bracing system and the retractable undercarriage; and he was a key figure in developing the use of helicopters in World War II.

**Major Role in Industry**  
Mr. Loening was just a 15-year-old schoolboy when Wright made the first airplane flight in 1903. But in the decades ahead there were few developments in aviation in which he did not have a major part.

And long after he had gathered in the succession of awards and honors that came to him, he kept his eye wide open for the beginning "on the future."

In an interview here on his 85th birthday, Mr. Loening shared a vision of freight trains in the sky. "I still think it's a valid idea," he said, "ahead of its time, perhaps, but I can still visualize a plane taking off from New York and unloading loaded gliders at major cities—one at Philadelphia, another at Washington and so on down the line."

At the same time, Mr. Loening had criticized the aircraft industry for its emphasis on building bigger and faster commercial airplanes. Calling the effort misguided, he said priorities should be in developing short or vertical takeoff planes and large amphibian aircraft.

The latter suggestion reflected Mr. Loening's lifelong interest in amphibious aircraft. In 1912, while working for a company building Blériots for exhibition pilots, he constructed his pioneer Aeroboot, which he later refined with two significant developments.

The Loening "Flying Yacht," a five-seat monoplane boat with a Liberty engine, established a record of 200 miles in World War I and was credited with opening up the first major market for private aircraft.

The Flying Yacht, which won the Collier Trophy in 1921, was followed by the Loening Amphibian, which employed the first practical retractable undercarriage and was widely used by the military, airlines and private owners all over the world. It was flown on the Army's Pan American good-will flight of 1926.

Mr. Loening was born in Germany, where his father was a United States consul. He graduated from Columbia in 1908, received his aeronautics degree two years later and stayed on at Columbia to earn a degree in civil engineering in 1911 before joining the aviation industry in 1913 he joined Wright in Dayton, staying until 1915 when he became chief aeronautical engineer of the Army aviation section in San Diego.

Two years later he formed the first of his own companies, the Loening Aeronautical Engineering Corporation, to work on a Navy contract for a small plane to be launched from destroyers and on an Army contract for a two-seat monoplane. The resulting M-8 Pursuit embodied the rigid-strut bracing system invented by Mr. Loening and later widely used.



Grover C. Loening

# HARRY OMMERLE, AD MAN, 66, DEAD

Executive Vice President of SSC&B Until 1970

Harry G. Ommeler, who retired as executive vice president of SSC&B Inc., advertising agency, in December 1970, after 40 years in advertising, television and radio, died Saturday in the Stamford (Conn.) Hospital. He was 66 years old and lived in Darien, Conn.

Mr. Ommeler had earlier been vice president of the CBS Television network in charge of all network programs.

Mr. Ommeler, a 1930 graduate of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., with a Ph.D. in psychology, began his broadcasting career in 1930 with N. W. Ayer & Son.

**Worked for Morris Agency**  
In 1936 he moved to the William Morris Agency, a major talent representative, as assistant head of radio, and in 1941 he moved on to Ruthrauff & Ryan as a vice president and an account executive.

From 1947 to 1950 he operated his own talent and package program sales office.

Mr. Ommeler joined CBS in 1950 as a key executive on the television network and in 1953 was named vice president in charge of all network programs.

A year later he moved on to SSC&B Inc. formerly known as Sullivan, Stauffer, Colwell & Bayles Inc., as senior vice president in charge of the radio-TV department and as a director and member of the planning board.

In Charge of Media  
In 1966 he was made senior vice president in charge of media and broadcast operations and later was named executive vice president.

He was a member of the American Association of Advertising Agencies broadcast policy committee and of the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Ommeler formerly had been radio-TV chairman of the American Red Cross New York fund-raising campaign.

# Hilde Kahn Weinberg, 71, Keen Handbag Concern

Hilde Kahn Weinberg, who founded and was president of the Walberg Corporation, maker and importer of high-fashion handbags, died Saturday in New York Hospital. She was 71 years old and lived at 180 East End Avenue and in Brewster, N. Y.

Mrs. Weinberg organized the Walberg Corporation in 1941 and was its chief designer. She received honors from Belgium, Italy and Hungary for her role in developing international markets.

Surviving are her husband, Richard, who was associated with her in the business; two sisters, Elsa Weinberg and Gerda Herz, and a brother, Joseph Cahn.

**Joseph Wittlin, 79, Author; Wrote 'Salt of the Earth'**  
Joseph Wittlin, Polish poet and novelist best known for "Salt of the Earth," which has been translated into 13 languages, died yesterday in the New York University Medical Center. He was 79 years old and lived at 5400 Fieldstone Road, Riverdale, the Bronx.

Mr. Wittlin, who had lived here since 1941, the year his novel was published in English, drew on his experiences in the Austrian Army in World War I for his account of the humble and downtrodden in that conflict.

He was also a translator of poetry from Greek, Italian, German and English into Polish. Surviving are his wife, the former Halina Handelman; a daughter, Mrs. Michael Lipton; a sister, Prof. Viktoria Winickas; a grandson and a great-grandson.

# Nelson A. Stitt, 60, Dead; Lawyer in Japan Trade

Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—Nelson A. Stitt, a lawyer whose career was mainly in the field of economic relations between the United States and Japan, died here yesterday in his home at the age of 60.

Mr. Stitt was a founder of the United States-Japan Trade Council. He had served for four years immediately after World War II as an economist on the staff of the Army Douglas MacArthur during the Japanese occupation, and later as an economic adviser to the Embassy in Japan in Washington after the peace treaty.

Mr. Stitt graduated from the University of Pittsburgh and received his law degree from George Washington University here.

**Dr. William Filler Sr., 72, Obstetrician, Gynecologist**  
Dr. William Filler Sr., director of obstetrics and gynecology at Terrace Heights and Boulevard Hospitals in Queens, died Saturday at his home in Bayside, Queens. He was 72 years old.

Dr. Filler had served as clinical professor of obstetrics at New York University Medical College. He received his medical degree from N.Y.U. in 1928.

He was a diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, International College of Surgeons and American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology and also a member of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Surviving are his wife, Juliet; a son, William Filler Jr.; three sisters, and a grandchild.

# 200 Ships to Salute Bicentennial Here

Continued From Page 25

on a budget of only \$1.5 million, and two-thirds of that amount is yet to be raised. Nearly 250,000 tourists are expected to come to New York City for the Bicentennial celebration from July 3 to 7, and Mayor Beame has appointed a dozen task forces to work on arrangements for ethnic festivals, concerts, parades, fireworks displays and other events.

About 10,000 of the more than 25,000 seamen who are to visit the city for Operation Sail will march on July 6 in a ticker-tape parade from Battery Park to City Hall, where Mayor Beame will be the host at a reception.

Noting that most of the visiting sailors will be cadets on their first trip to New York, the Operation Sail organizers are setting up a national committee to line up New Yorkers willing to invite the visiting sailors into their homes.

# Some Coming As Freight

Berths for the seamen and the ships, including sanitation, telephone, water, food, fuel and other arrangements, have preoccupied the organizers for months, but virtually all of the transportation problems—getting the participating ships here—have been solved.

between Queens and the Bronx in the early afternoon of July 3.

Led by an escort of Coast Guard ships, this fleet will give a mini-preview of the next day's review by moving down the East River under a succession of bridges to anchor at Gravesend Bay by late afternoon.

# Gerald W. Brownstein, 52, A Lawyer in New Haven

Gerald W. Brownstein, a senior partner in the New Haven law firm of Brownstein, Di Pietro & Kantorvitz and a specialist in commercial and bankruptcy law, died yesterday of cancer at his home in New Haven. He was 52 years old.

Mr. Brownstein, who wrote articles on commercial and bankruptcy law, was past president of the Commercial Law League of America. He graduated from Yale in 1944 and received his law degree from Harvard in 1948.

He was associate editor of The Connecticut Bar Journal and lectured before the Practising Law Institute, the Commercial Law League and the Connecticut and American Bar Associations.

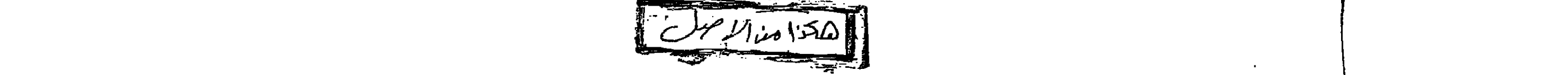
Surviving are his wife, the former Rhoda Wiesenberg; two sons, Andrew and Michael; a daughter, Anne; his parents and a sister.

# DR. ANN KEILL

Dr. Ann Keill, a psychiatrist and psychoanalyst here for 20 years, died Saturday of cancer in New York Hospital. She was 51 years old and lived at 350 Central Park West.

# Frank E. Campbell

"The Funeral Chapel," Inc.  
2076 Madison Ave. (cr. 81st Street), N.Y., N.Y. BU 8-3500





# Record on Democratic Delegates Fails

**MAURICE CARROLL** is to fashion a Democratic aggression pact yesterday, guaranteeing challenges to the candidates to the Presidential election on the New York campaign teams of Fred Is, former Senator from New York, Jimmy Carter, Governor of Georgia, and native Morris K. Udall. Udall had suggested in days that today's deadline for pursuing challenges be allowed to pass without, except in cases of fraud. They were re-ferred to Senator Birch Bayh.

ly," said Jo Baer, state campaign manager for Mr. Udall. The Jackson team admitted that it would challenge petitions for Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama throughout the state and was also, according to other politicians, preparing a widespread challenge to Mr. Carter's signatures. The Bayh team would challenge everyone except Mr. Jackson, according to Mr. Goto, and he predicted a result would be to get Mr. Carter's delegate candidates off the ballot in at least eight districts and Mr. Udall's in at least four. "They say I'm the bad guy?" Mr. Goto asked. "You call somebody a bad guy when he's hurting you." Asked why the Bayh team had spurned overtures from the others to abide by the hallowed political rule of live-and-let-live, Mr. Goto replied, "So we can win."

calling for "a free and fair" vote. The surfacing of this squabble served as a reminder both of the imprudence of the New York primary, which has been overlooked somewhat as national attention focused on New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and of the factional feuding that permeates the undisciplined Democratic politics of the state. At stake are 274 seats in the second largest delegation at the Democratic National Convention in July in Madison Square Garden. To seek election as one of the 205 district delegates, Democrats had to file petitions with 1,250 signatures. The rest of the 274-member delegation will be filled by at-large delegates designated by the state committee, apportioned among the various candidates in the same ratio as their share of the district votes. There are half a dozen Reagan-for-President slates seeking to run against "uncommitted" regular Republican slates in New York, and the party's state chairman, Richard M. Rosenbaum, said in Albany yesterday that legal challenges would be made against all of them. In rejecting suggestions for

a general truce among Democrats on challenges, Mr. Goto said: "The Carter and Udall petitions are in terrible shape. It's a manifestation of the inherent weakness of their campaign. They say it's 'undemocratic' to challenge. And I say, 'Why? And they say, 'Our candidate is credible.' And my response is, 'Your candidate is not credible if you can't even get him on the ballot.'" Mr. Jackson and Mr. Bayh filed delegate petitions in 38 of the 39 New York districts, Mr. Carter in 35, Mr. Harris in 32, Mr. Udall and Mr. Wallace in 23. The Jackson people are challenging the Wallace signatures, said Diane Elliott, state co-ordinator for Mr. Jackson, "because the appearance is that all the signatures are a forgery, that they just went down line by line and copied them out of the enrollment books." There was no immediate reply from the Wallace team, nor was there any evidence of a significant retaliatory challenge against Mr. Jackson's names. The Jackson and Bayh teams appear to be the best organized here as Presidential politics begins to shift its focus toward New York and, according to Mr. Goto, the fact that the Bayh people planned to challenge the Wallace signatures reflected "a sign of respect for the status of his signatures." Alex Goodwin, who is running Mr. Harris's campaign in New York, said that if the Bayh people challenged them, they would challenge the Bayh people. Reluctantly, I might add, he said, "Our first instinct is to leave the decision up to the voters."



Some of the several thousand Co-Op City residents who turned out for yesterday's rally listening to a speaker

# Democrat Is Favored in Race in Queens

**THOMAS P. RONAN** has odds in the special election tomorrow for State Senate in the 14th District in greatly favor of the Democrat, but he says campaign "down to the wire" while his Republican opponent says he will upset him. He told it's an easy win for the Democrat, Anthony G. DiStasio, the Democrat, on the other day. "But elections are funny. The odds are very low and it depends on who gets to the top."

bent. Within its boundaries are Astoria, Long Island City, Woodside, Sunnyside and part of Jackson Heights. Mr. Gazzara, a 38-year-old lawyer, whose Assembly District is within the lines of the Senate area, is in his third race in two years. He won a special election in February 1974 and won again by a wide margin in the general election that November. Democratic district leaders in the 14th gave Mr. Gazzara the nomination this time under a compromise arrangement whereby Denis J. Butler, a local leader, will get the party nomination for the Assembly seat if Mr. Gazzara wins. Mr. Butler had sought the Senate nomination.

both he and Mr. Gazzara live, ran unsuccessfully for the State Senate in 1968 and for the House of Representatives against Benjamin S. Rosenthal in 1972. He said he had been stressing "the tremendous burden of taxes imposed on the middle-class workers in our community" and had promised to serve full time as a Senator. He has criticized his opponent as "machine-bossed" and said that, although he has the support of the Republican and Conservative organizations, he considered himself independent and unbossed. Mr. Gazzara has been stressing his record as a community activist and in the Legislature, where he served on a number of committees and specialized particularly in the problems of the aging and of education. Earlier he served as counsel to a committee of the Legislature on the Civil Service. The polls will be open from 6 A.M. to 9 P.M.

# Co-Op City Strike Rally Held in Hope of 'Victory'

Several thousand Co-Op City residents rallied yesterday on the community's Greenway at what one resident described as "a rehearsal for our victory party" to hear a report of the group's protest against increases in their carrying charges. "We're desperate people trying to save our homes," said Jerry Engel, a building captain who keeps him from running for Mr. Hochberg's Assembly seat, "making unlawful fees and payments, and attempted second-degree larceny. The focus of yesterday's rally moved from money to ministry as the crowd shifted from the outdoor gathering to a concert in Harry S. Truman High School, one of six schools in Co-Op City. Other entertainment there included games and gymnastic events for children and a slide show of daily life in Co-Op City. "Co-Op City Strikers" T-shirts were ubiquitous.

# Metropolitan Briefs

**Debt Collector Ordered to Refund**  
The office of State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz reports that its Consumer Fraud and Protection Bureau obtained a court order against a Brooklyn lawyer and debt-collector concern directing them to pay back about \$163,000 collected from more than 200 debtors for out-of-state businesses since Dec. 15, 1972. The office said that the company, Clipper Associates, was dissolved by the Secretary of State on that date but that the company and its attorney, Stanley R. Stern, both with offices at 66 Court Street, continued to take assignments of claims and to sue for default judgments. The court order bars any further suits on behalf of Clipper Associates until the concern is legally incorporated, Mr. Lefkowitz's office said.

**\$1.25 Carting Increase Rejected**  
The Department of Consumer Affairs announced that it had turned down a request by the private carting industry for a rate increase of \$1.25 for each cubic yard of refuse collected from commercial establishments in the city and permitted the carters to raise their base rates by no more than 20 cents. The department said that, effective today, the maximum fee for removing a cubic yard of trash would rise from \$4.90 to \$5.10, with additional rate increases due the licensed cartmen for existing surcharges over the base rate.

**City Wholesale Food Prices Up**  
The wholesale prices the city pays for fresh foods for its institutions rose for the first time since December 1975 by one percent, Municipal Service Administrator John T. Carroll reported. The rise followed 14 weeks during which the prices fell 14.8 percent. The biweekly prices—usually a good indicator of what housewives can expect in supermarkets—were based on competitive sealed bids for the two-week period beginning today. The Purchase Commissioner, Robert I. Cohen, said the best buys now were eggs and poultry.

**From the Police Blotter:**  
Two men allegedly stole \$10,000 in jewelry and furs from a third-floor apartment at 50 East 79th Street but were caught after the tenant, Julius Lipsitz, saw them and notified the police. They were identified as Otto Schmanski, 48 years old, of Seiden, L. I., and Kenneth Koehler, 43, of 40-15 81st Street, Jackson Heights, Queens. The stolen property was recovered. . . . Walter Cherry, 35, an off-duty transit policeman, was robbed of his gun and \$65 after he attempted to arrest one of two armed robbers who had just stolen \$50 from Jerry Ballas, owner of a pizza parlor at 90 East 187th Street in the Morrisania section of the Bronx. Mr. Cherry, who was walking by, was alerted to the robbery and chased the robbers. He caught one, but the other hit him from behind. . . . A 32-year-old Brooklyn man was stabbed to death during a fight with another man in front of 1184 Fulton Street in Bedford-Stuyvesant. The victim was identified as Owen Peters of 211 Madison Street. A suspect, Steven Beckles, 21, of 19 Blake Avenue, also Brooklyn, was arrested, reportedly with an 11-inch knife.



tors and dealers examining guns and swords at the Long Island Antique Gun Collectors' Association annual ring show. The exhibition was held over the weekend at the Electrical Workers Union Hall in Melville, L.I.

# 10 Bills Flow at Antique-Gun Show

**GEORGE VECSEY** said to the New York Times **VILLE, L.I., Feb. 29**—A man's hobby, a poor business," sighed one today, surrounded toils, rifles, swords and souvenirs of war. He quoted prices in the lexicon of gun collectors—"three and a half" does not mean dollars; it means units of 100. Checks are not favored in the gun-collecting world: There were more pictures of Benjamin Franklin here than in all the museums in Philadelphia. The dealers laid out their wares on tables, looping plastic cord around the goods to prevent stealing. "There are fast hands at a New York gun show," said one man. Any patron was also allowed to trade his goods. Larry Mumber of Morris-town, N.J., carried an 1882 Joplyn carbine in military parade style, with a sales tag saying "For Sale or Trade hanging from the barrel. He was asking \$285 for it. He said he had 50 or 60 other weapons back home. There were historical notes in every crowded aisle—Nazi swastikas everywhere, trim Scottish knives to be worn inside stockings or under kilts. Japanese samurai swords, a mummy's hand at Mr. Weisberg's table, bush helmets and West Point parade hats. There was even an elegant set of French

dueling pistols in a case, priced at \$2,000 by the anonymous collector who was pleading poverty. The graceful curved pistols touched off images of a misty dawn in the woods at Chantilly, of two gentlemen in lace shirts pacing off the ritualistic steps. But had the weapons ever been fired in anger? The collector sighed. "I wish I could tell you that," he said. "But I can't prove it. The owners even took off the family crest when they sold the pistols. They needed the money and didn't want anybody to know how broke they were." Other dealers were not so reticent about claiming a history for their goods. Mr. Weisberg had a crumbling red brick, framed in silver, that allegedly came from Benjamin Franklin's print shop. He said it cost \$300, but he wasn't sure he wanted to get rid of it, he told people. Back home, he said, he had the nooses used to hang two of the conspirators in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. He also had pieces of the gallows that had been presented to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. Could he prove it? "Documentation is a little difficult," he said. Many in the crowd wore nylon jackets from gun clubs in the Northeast area. Some were looking for new hunting weapons.

# Regional Planners Seek Heavy Taxes for Car Use

By EDWARD HUDSON  
A 7-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax in 12 counties of New York State, a 3-cent-a-gallon tax in all of New Jersey and a uniform \$1 toll each way at all bridges and tunnels are among plans proposed by the Regional Plan Association to finance subsidies for public transportation. In a report issued yesterday, the association argued against imposing broad-based general taxes for this purpose, as advocated by some authorities. Instead, it urged that financing be adopted that tended to "redress the balance between public transit and the private auto." "Except for the absence of an income tax in New Jersey," said the report, "general taxes have reached a point where they are hurting the economic competitiveness of the very places where transit use is highest." In suggesting that taxes be imposed on the automobile user rather than the general taxpayer, the association recommended the following: A 7-cent-a-gallon tax on gasoline in the region of the state extending from Nassau and Suffolk Counties on Long Island to Dutchess and Orange Counties upstate, to raise \$230 million a year. A 3-cent-a-gallon rise in all of New Jersey, to raise \$100 million. Both levies, it was proposed,

# Adam Powell Recalled At Dedication of School

In speeches and songs, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. was recalled as a devoted clergyman and charismatic politician at a dedication ceremony yesterday for an elementary school here that is named for him. The red-brick three-story building at 1750 Amsterdam Avenue, at 148th Street, opened last September. Yesterday the auditorium there was packed with more than 600 community residents, school officials, teachers and students who listened as Mayor Beame called the controversial politician "an inspiration to thousands of people." "Like the man it memorializes, this school will awaken minds to search for answers," the Mayor said. "It will affect thousands of lives in a positive way." The ceremony was briefly disrupted when a woman in the audience rose to her feet and began berating the Mayor for the teacher layoffs and shortened school hours resulting from the fiscal crisis. "I can understand how you feel," said City Clerk David Dinkins, who was seated next to the Mayor. "But we win one fight, one battle at a time. Today, after years of hard work, we are finally dedicating a new school."



Moving up Third Avenue, mock funeral for Frank Stagg turns east on 48th Street

# 3,000 Here Honor I.R.A. Man Who Died in Prison

More than 3,000 people marched through midtown Manhattan yesterday and rallied at the United Nations to honor Frank Stagg, the 34-year-old Irish republican who died in a New York State prison on Feb. 12 after a 61-day hunger strike. With a lone piper leading the way up First Avenue, followed by a symbolic gold coffin, the crowd packed slowly up to the wall of glass in the marching band of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Babylon. Buses had brought mourners from Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Jersey. The activities were sponsored by the Frank Stagg Memorial Committee. "I try to explain Frank's death to the children when they say, 'Mommy what's going on,'" said Helen Doody, a marcher from Bergen County. "I tell them it's like the Minutemen driving the British out of the colonies, and the Irish will do it, too, some day." Before the march, 1,000 people attended a memorial mass at a Carmelite church on East 28th Street for the County Mayo man who was imprisoned in 1973 on charges stemming from his involvement with the Irish Republican Army. Mayor Beame, City Council President Paul O'Dwyer, Representative Peter A. Peysar, Republican of the Bronx, and the Bronx Borough President, Robert Abrams, were among dignitaries who attended the ceremonies. Mr. Stagg's 28-year-old brother, George, was also at the mass, the march and the rally. "He was a completely committed person," Mr. Stagg said of his brother. "Every cause he took up, it was all or nothing. But in his last letter to his wife he said he couldn't take it any more. He wanted to take his end one way or the other." The police reported no incidents or arrests during yesterday's activities. Memorial services for Mr. Stagg were held in seven other cities throughout the United States and Canada over the weekend.

Campbell General Chapel, Inc.



# Abortion in the Campaign: Methodist Surgeon Leads the Opposition

By JUDY KLEMESRUD  
Special to The New York Times

## An Emotional Issue's Status in the Courts

By LESLEY OELSNER  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Sudden, abortion is a political issue, a source of debate in the Presidential primaries.

The debate can win votes, lose votes, or, at the least, shake a candidate's credibility.

It has emotion, and bitterness. But the political debate has almost nothing to do with the legal debate on abortion. That was under way long before the political rage began and is still under way across the country, and it is before the Supreme Court.

The legal debate involves a series of issues that the Supreme Court left undecided or unclear in its landmark 1973 rulings striking down most antiabortion laws. The resolution of those issues will decide whether thousands of women can get abortions.

The candidates say they are opposed to abortion or not opposed; they say they support or don't support a constitutional amendment to reverse the 1973 Supreme Court rulings. The underlying assumption seems to be that the law now provides everywhere what the anti-abortion groups call abortion on demand.

The current litigation, though, demonstrates that the law does not provide this.

Judges are deciding whether states may prohibit the use of Medicaid funds to pay for abortions. They are deciding—with different rulings in different courts—whether husbands may prohibit their wives from getting abortions.

Other issues in the courts include: Must a teen-aged girl have her parents' permission before she can get an abortion?

Is a public hospital required to permit doctors to perform abortions in the hospital's operating rooms?

If the staff doctors in a public hospital refuse to perform abortions, must the hospital hire other doctors who won't refuse?

In many cases the lower courts have ruled for those favoring abortion, especially on issues involving public hospitals. But in other cases

states can cut off almost all abortions.

It reserved the question of whether women can be barred from getting an abortion if their husbands or, in the case of unmarried minors, their parents refuse consent.

It did not take up the issue of using Medicaid funds.

Beyond that, though, the decision was not self-implementing. It opened the way for legal abortions, but it did not spell out an affirmative duty on the part of the states to provide abortions.

It was "a negative decision," says Judith M. Mears, a leading abortion advocate who is a supervising attorney and clinical teaching fellow at Yale University Law School. "It told states what they couldn't do," but not what they should do, she said.

Following the Supreme Court decision, most states drafted new abortion laws. Their supporters said they were designed to match the Court's ruling, to restrict a woman's right to abortion only where there was a compelling interest. However, on the questions left open by the Court, many restricted abortion.

These laws, and rules of various hospitals, are the focus of the current litigation.

Most of the cases fell into a few broad groups: consent, Medicaid, and hospitals.

The "consent" cases involve assorted statutory provisions that require a woman to get the consent of a husband or spouse before she can get an abortion. In the case of the unmarried minor, the justification is that parents have rights and duties regarding their children and that the child needs the parents' guidance for protection.

The critics contend that since the state is barred from prohibiting abortions, except after "viability," it can't bar them indirectly by imposing consent requirements. In the case of young girls, they make the added argument that many girls are afraid to tell their parents they are pregnant.

In several states, including Florida and Pennsylvania, Federal courts

BOSTON—Methodists, black people and surgeons are not that often associated with the so-called "right to life" movement that is battling legalized abortion. That's why Dr. Mildred F. Jefferson comes as a surprise to a lot of people.

Dr. Jefferson is all three of those things: A Methodist, a black and a surgeon. She is also president of the National Right to Life Committee, the major nonsectarian group that is turning abortion into one of the major issues of the 1976 Presidential campaign.

"We thought we might as well start with the top job," explained the composed, 48-year-old surgeon, as she sat in her office at the Boston University Medical Center where she is an assistant clinical professor of surgery. "After the President appoints the Supreme Court, and those are the people who made abortion legal in 1973."

"But another reason for our big effort this year is because it's the Bicentennial year. We wanted to point out that in 1976, on our 200th birthday, we have a great, wealthy nation, and we don't want to throw its posterity away."

Dr. Jefferson, a small (5-foot-3-inch, 109-pound) woman with the figure and graceful movements of a ballerina, an all-time favorite of the press, and girlish hairdos pulled back with a white plastic ribbon, heads an organization that claims one million members in 2,800 chapters in all 50 states.

It is a one-issue organization — its members want abortion to be made illegal again, mainly through a "human life amendment" to the Constitution, and its troops are well organized with a group in almost every Congressional district.

In fact, the pro-lifers, as they call themselves, have succeeded the antiwar pickets of 1968 and 1972 as the loud and angry protesters at almost every gathering of Presidential candidates. A favorite tactic is drowning out a campaign speech by playing taps on a trumpet.

"Dedication—that's why we're so effective," Dr. Jefferson said. "It's a simple matter that our people believe if they fail, other people will die. Today the unborn, tomorrow the elderly."

### Surgery Put Aside

In the last year, Dr. Jefferson believes she has spent more time flying around the country making antiabortion speeches than she has performing surgery in Boston. She is also a regular columnist for the monthly National Right to Life News, her group's official publication, which lists a circulation of 30,000.

And although she is forbidden by law to endorse political candidates because of her committee's tax-exempt status, Dr. Jefferson recently spoke at the opening of the campaign headquarters here of Ellen McCormack, the Long Islander who is running for the Democratic Presidential nomination on an antiabortion platform.

Dr. Jefferson also appears on two of Mrs. McCormack's television commercials here for tomorrow's primary in Massachusetts. Mrs. McCormack got 1 percent of the vote in last week's New Hampshire primary.

Dr. Jefferson, who denies that she has ever endorsed Mrs. McCormack, said in her speech at the campaign headquarters: "They say that Ellen McCormack is only a housewife. Well, Harry Truman was only a haberdasher when he was elected President. On March 3, an earthquake will be heard around the world, when McCormack wins the Massachusetts primary!"

The first thing that strikes an outsider about Dr. Jefferson is her obvious determination, evident from her hair, her firm set of her jaw. A native

of Carthage, Tex., where her father was a Methodist minister and her mother was a school teacher, she said, her guiding principle has always been: "Decide what you wish to do most, then set out to do it."

That motto, she said, helped her in 1951 to become the first black woman to be graduated from the Harvard Medical School.

She is almost unflappable under pressure, and she smiled and shook hands with Bill Baird, one of the country's leading abortion advocates, after the two had ripped into each other the other day in three emotion-charged debates at Newton North High School in Newton, Mass.

Dr. Jefferson calmly repeated her arguments: That life begins at conception; that just because a woman doesn't want a child doesn't mean that society doesn't want it; that even a rape victim's unborn child has rights; and that abortion is the "very ultimate in sex perversion, because it's like pretending sex didn't happen, and throwing away the evidence that it did."

And, as is her custom, she went into graphic details about what happens during an abortion, causing several members of the audience to gasp.

### Youths Favor Abortion

The youthful high school audience, which a teacher said was about evenly divided among Catholics, Protestants and Jews, seemed strongly on Mr. Baird's side and when he asked them how many thought a woman should have the right to decide whether to have an abortion, all but two students raised their hands.

They also guffawed derisively when Dr. Jefferson, in response to a student who addressed her as "Miss Jefferson," snapped back, "It's Dr. Jefferson."

The only time Dr. Jefferson appeared to be rattled was when Mr. Baird suggested that the antiabortion movement was a "political front of the Roman Catholic Church."

"The Catholic Church is not leading the Right to Life Committee," she said emphatically. "I am. I never even heard of a Catholic until I moved to Massachusetts. The Catholic Church is being maligned, and everyone who condemned the recent United Nations resolution on Zionism should condemn the kind of bigotry shown to the Roman Catholic Church here today."

Later, during the interview in her office, Dr. Jefferson strongly denied her opponents' charges that the Roman Catholic Church had any "direct influence" on her committee, or was a major financial contributor.

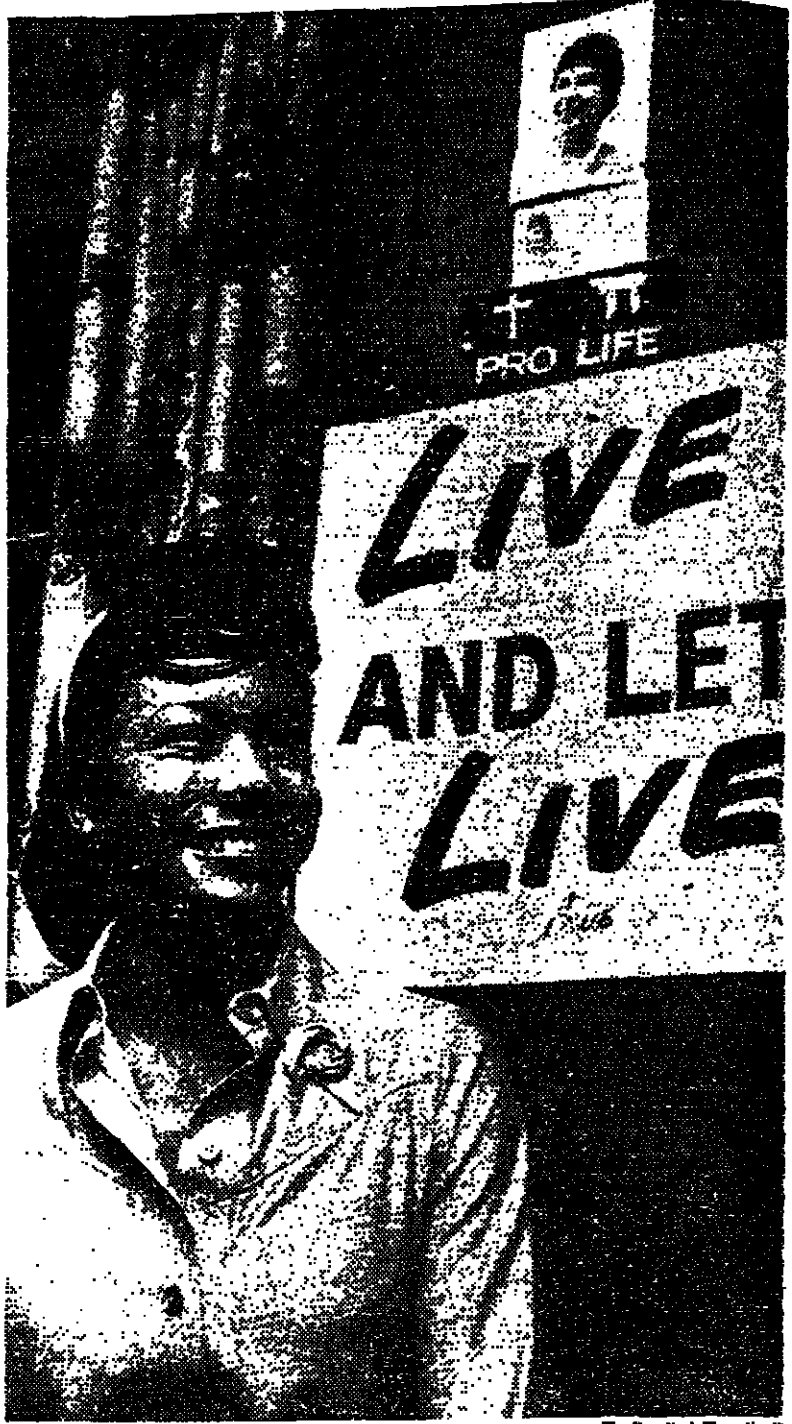
### Describes Fund-Raising

"Listen, I'm not proud," she added. "I'll take contributions from any organization I can get. If the Catholic Church says they'd give us \$1 million, I'd take it. Right now, we're surviving on nickels and dimes and the dollars from contributions and cake sales and sales of our Circle of Life bracelets."

She estimated that the National Right to Life Committee would raise \$275,000 this year if its new direct mail fund-raising project went well, but she said that this was "only one quarter of what we need." The sum is relatively small, she said, because the committee has only four paid staff members—two in Washington and two in Minneapolis, where the newspaper is printed.

Dr. Jefferson said she first became active in antiabortion organizations in 1970, "when the American Medical Association first considered bending its founding principles in such a way that a doctor would not be considered unethical if he or she performed an abortion."

A major reason for her strong interest, she said is her belief that legalized



Dr. Mildred Jefferson, Boston surgeon who heads National Right to Life Committee, during visit to the campaign office of Ellen McCormack, Presidential candidate on an antiabortion platform.

abortion is genocidal to black people. "Abortion is a class war against the poor," she insisted. "People who are fewer will disappear soonest and fastest, especially people who have a background of neglect. If people think their problems result from being a minority, why should they become more minority?"

Dr. Jefferson said that although she had never performed an abortion herself, she had once "cleaned up" after a woman who had undergone an illegal abortion was rushed into the emergency room of a Boston hospital where she was working.

"Does she believe in birth control? Only educated rhythm, and simple mechanical devices, like the condom and the diaphragm," she said. "But that's only my personal view as a doctor. The organization steers clear of birth control, because of our members' beliefs."

Dr. Jefferson became a bit testy when the subject switched to feminism and the Equal Rights Amendment. "No woman is in as difficult a position as a child in jeopardy of losing its life," she snapped. "Besides, I don't want a unisex socialist society patterned after

the Soviet Union. I don't want a socialist world of the sexes. I don't want to step down to equality."

Although Dr. Jefferson usually likes to discuss her private life, she revealed that she does not smoke, drink alcoholic beverages or use drugs, and that there was no television in her brownstone in Boston's Back Bay section.

She lives there with her husband of 13 years, Shane Cunningham, estate manager whom she met while skiing in New Hampshire. He and her antiabortion views and her committee that is planning the National Right to Life Convention in June. They have no children.

And what is a black woman, a dist and a surgeon, doing heading the National Right to Life Committee? Dr. Jefferson smiled when it was that critics had said she was so that the committee would not be so Catholic-oriented, and that she should be "used."

"Nobody uses me," she said. "One reason professional liberals never liked me, because I was used. I do what I do for a of principle, like Don Quixote."

The legal debate involves a series of issues that the Supreme Court left undecided or unclear in its rulings striking down most antiabortion laws

they have ruled for the antiabortion side, as in cases involving private hospitals.

The Supreme Court has agreed to review some of these lower court rulings and it has been asked to review several others.

In the 1973 rulings, the Court found that a woman had a constitutional right, attained by her right to privacy, to decide whether to have an abortion, but that this right was "not unqualified."

The Court said that states had two interests that could justify certain qualifications on the woman's right: the interest in protecting the health of the woman, and the interest in protecting "the potentiality of human life."

The Court specified that states could prohibit nonphysicians from performing abortions, apparently because of those two state interests.

It set up a timetable, based on the medical differences of the various stages of pregnancy, to govern all other state-imposed restrictions. The timetable spells out when each of the two state interests became "compelling" enough to justify restrictions of the woman's constitutional right of abortion.

In the first three months of pregnancy, or trimester, no other restrictions by the state are allowed. The decision on abortion, and the carrying out of the abortion, are left entirely to the medical judgment of the woman's doctor.

This is because neither state interest is compelling yet: Abortion in the first trimester has a lower mortality rate than childbirth, making abortion medically safer than pregnancy, and the fetus is not yet "viable," or potentially able to live outside the mother's womb.

In the second stage, beginning at the end of the first trimester, the state may "regulate the abortion procedure in ways that are reasonably related to maternal health," such as licensing of abortionists, and regulating facilities where abortions are to be performed.

These are allowed because the medical risks of abortion increase during this period, bringing into play the states' interest in protecting the woman's health.

The final stage is the "stage subsequent to viability" — something that the Supreme Court says is "usually placed at about seven months" but that may occur earlier. During this stage, the state may prohibit abortion altogether, except when it is necessary to preserve the life or health of the mother.

This is because of the state's interest in protecting future life.

The timetable was unusually explicit for the Court. However, perhaps inevitably, it was not explicit enough.

It left unclear the date at which

have struck down consent requirements as unconstitutional infringements of the woman's right. In Massachusetts, a Federal court struck down a particularly stringent parental consent requirement that said a girl must get the consent of both parents or, if they refuse, get a court order overriding the parents.

In Missouri, however, a Federal court upheld both parental and spousal consent provisions, along with a series of other restrictions. The Supreme Court has agreed to review both the Massachusetts and the Missouri cases.

The Medicaid cases raise two issues: whether state statutes that prohibit the use of Medicaid funds for abortion, while making the funds available for treatment of pregnancy and childbirth, violate the constitution's guarantee of equal protection of the laws; whether such statutes violate the wording of the Federal Social Security Law.

Essentially, the question is whether the laws place an extra burden on poor women who want abortions.

The courts that have decided the constitutional issue have generally found the laws unconstitutional. The courts that have decided the statutory issue have tended to favor the pro-abortion side, but with less unanimity.

One appellate court has ruled that a state's denial of payments for elective abortions violated the Federal statute; another appellate court ruled that Federal law did not require another state to make Medicaid payments for abortion.

The Supreme Court recently turned down a request that it consider the constitutional issue. However, it indicated it might consider the statutory issue.

The cases involving hospitals raise the general question of whether a hospital that provides obstetric service is required as a result of the Supreme Court's 1973 rulings, to also permit abortions to be performed on their premises. Thus, they raise the question of whether there is an affirmative duty to make abortions available.

Generally, the lower courts have found that public hospitals do have such a duty, but that private hospitals do not. The Supreme Court has been asked to review this case, but has not yet announced whether it will.

Regarding private hospitals, the prevailing, though not unanimous view is that the Supreme Court ruling prohibits only state-imposed bars to abortion, and that the ruling thus does not cover bars imposed by private groups. Courts have found that even when the private hospitals have sizable government funding, this funding is not enough state involvement to bring the hospitals within the law.

## SHOP TALK

# Furniture So Versatile That It's Like a 2-for-1 Sale

By RUTH ROBINSON

Buy a sofa and get a spare bed, invest in a pair of chairs and get a love seat plus bench seating for six, decide on a hassock and get a game table. The furniture that Frank Amelio designs for the Chelsea Couch Company is nothing if not versatile. Just the thing for small apartments, dens, and country and beach houses.

The basic design is simple, consisting as it does of sturdy oak base and pillows filled with shredded polyurethane or polyurethane combined with down and feathers. Many refinements have been added since Mr. Amelio and his partner, June Brody, started their business in a Chelsea loft two years ago with a loan of \$500 and their original couch, which they prefer to call a sofa.

The standard model measures 6 feet by 4 feet, can be adjusted to five reclining positions, has three pillows and is equivalent in size to a three-quarter bed. Prices range from \$375 to \$425 depending on style of base selected — straight, grooved, floating or with one of four different leg styles. Everything at Chelsea Couch is custom-made, with delivery in three weeks.

Some customers may opt for a sofa big enough to convert to a double bed or for one with an inlaid chess or backgammon board. Just whisk off the center pillow and settle down to play. There is a wide choice of slipcover fabric available, but customers may if they wish supply their own.

In addition to the sofa, the chairs, three of which

add up to an outsize sofa (\$185-\$220 each), and hassocks (\$75-\$90), Chelsea Couch can supply end tables that double as storage chests, coffee tables that are simply coffee tables and stash pedestals for one's valuables.

Mr. Amelio's furniture may be ordered from 525 West 26th Street, the original loft, or from 404 East 69th Street, the new showroom and gallery, which also offers geometric paintings by Estelle Needleman (\$250-\$350), colored pencil sketches on wood by Audrey Davis (\$25-\$35), and Pat Varney's dainty chokers made of pressed flowers and lace in circles or ovals of glass, each hanging from appropriately colored velvet ribbon (\$8-\$14).

Iris Brown's shop, filled as it is with dolls, dollhouses, dollhouse furniture and doll carriages, is the stuff of which a little girl's dreams are made. But as well to let a bull loose in a china shop as a child here. These "toys" are antiques intended for collectors rather than for small fry.

Customers speak knowledgeably of closed-mouth French dolls, German walking dolls, Lenci dolls, which are made of felt and come from Italy, and By-Lo dolls, designed by an American, made in Germany and, so the story goes, modeled after a three-day-old infant. Prices for dolls start at \$100.

The shop, at 253 East 57th Street, also deals in miniature furniture and salesman's or apprentice's samples, both eminently collectible. Miss Brown is invariably ecstatic over recent acquisitions such as the collection of dollhouse furniture she just unearthed in Florida and the piano, an English apprentice's sample, with foot pedals that plays in two octaves.

The fact that a coordinating silk scarf is included in the price adds a certain cachet to the spring handbags at Elizabeth Arden. A



June Brody shows how to work one of the chairs at Chelsea Couch Co., where she is a co-owner.

navy and white striped model of Lucite-like plastic with an aura of the 30's is accompanied by a navy and white chevron-patterned square, and black patent leather comes with black and red scarf in free-form design. White and beige calf are both teamed with similar beige and white squares. Although basically clutches, the 11 imports are equipped gold metal chains so can be worn over the shoulder and most are designed for evening. The scarves, bearing the nature of the manufacturer Mangiameli are just the for head or throat. Price range from \$95 to \$150.

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Opposites Attract: West Side Bookshop Loves to Upstate Town

By THOMAS LASK

Massus, a cozy, inviting bookshop on 88th Street just east of Broadway, will close its doors today and move to West Side.

The move will mean economic loss to the West Side as the major loss of a major loss of a major loss.

Parmassus was more family-run candy store than literary emporium.

People from all over the city would pick up books to take home.

Mr. Lewis said that the book-buying was the talk of the neighborhood.

There was always a sort of educational side to Parmassus.

Students were grateful when they didn't even know they were looking for it.

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Kathryn Hill Wed To R. P. Strickler

Kathryn Mardell Hill was married yesterday afternoon to Richard Perry Strickler.

The Rev. Marguerite Beisert performed the Presbyterian ceremony at the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. J. Lee Hite of Rolling Hills, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gordon Hill of Wellington, Kan., are the bride's parents.

Mr. Hill retired from the air-conditioning and heating business.

The bridegroom is the son of Mrs. Harold E. Strickler of Clayton, Mo., and the late Mr. Strickler, who was with the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

The bride, who is with United Airlines, is a graduate of Kansas State University and a former member of the editorial staff of Vogue magazine.

Mr. Strickler, an alumnus of Princeton University, is vice president and manager of financial services with Thomson & McKinnon, Auchincloss & Kohlmeier Inc., a securities firm here.

John M. Schiff Marries Josephine L. Fell on L.I.

Josephine Laimbeer Fell of New York and Old Westbury, L.I., widow of John R. Fell, was married yesterday to John M. Schiff at the bridegroom's home in Oyster Bay, L.I.

Their 10 grandchildren were among the members of the couple's families who witnessed the ceremony, performed by the Rev. George B. Ford.

The 90-year-old retired Roman Catholic priest drove from New York to Oyster Bay with Rabbi Ronald Sobel of Temple Emanuel, El, who gave the blessing.

David and Peter Schiff, Mr. Schiff's sons by his marriage to the late Edith Baker Schiff, were there, together with their mother's sister, Mrs. Stanley Martineau, and brother, George F. Baker Jr., and his wife.

With them was Lisa Peters, whom Peter Schiff plans to marry in June in St. Louis.

Dorothy Schiff, publisher of The New York Post, and sister of the bridegroom, came with the children and grandchildren of her several marriages.

She and her brother are the great-grandchildren of Solomon Loeb, co-founder of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, the investment banking firm of which John Schiff is a partner.

John Schiff, the philanthropist, was the bridegroom's grandfather.

The bride's first husband, who died in 1961, was a partner in Lehman Brothers.

Their children, John R. Fell Jr. and Mrs. John Spencer, were at the wedding, as was Leo L. Corroll, the new Mrs. Schiff's sister.

Mrs. Schiff, who is called Fifi, is chairman of the women's board of Memorial Hospital. Mr. Schiff's first wife died last year.

The bridegroom, who takes part in educational, social welfare and cultural projects, graduated in 1925 from Yale University and continued his studies at New College of Oxford University.

A former polo player, he maintains a thoroughbred racing stable.

Joseph Thanhauser 3d Marries Barbara Sonn

Barbara Jean Sonn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Sonn of White Plains, was married yesterday afternoon to Joseph Thanhauser 3d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thanhauser Jr. of Philadelphia.

Rabbi Bernard J. Bamberger performed the ceremony at the Harmonic Club.

The bride, an assistant product manager with the Lever Brothers Company, graduated from Vassar College and received an M.A. degree from Columbia University and an M.B.A. from the Columbia University Graduate School of Business.

Her father is president of the Sonn-Saulberg Company, a real estate concern here.

Mr. Thanhauser, an alumnus of Cornell, received an M.B.A. degree from the Columbia Graduate School of Business.

He is a real estate consultant here with Peter E. Pattison Associates.

His father is executive vice president of the Merz-Brown Company, a Philadelphia-based insurance company.

NEW YORK CITY OPERA

Table listing opera performances from March 2 to March 14, including titles like 'Die Meistersinger', 'The Daughter of the Regiment', and 'La Boheme'.

Office open 10am-9pm. Tickets also at Bloomingdale's, Manhattan and Mackay's, and all stores. Cash and programs subject to change. Matin and Hamlet is the official program.

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Vanessa Redgrave, Pat Hingle, John Heffernan. The Lady from the Sea. TOM'W EVG. at 8.

Miss Schumacher Wed to Brian Boxer

Jeanne Louise Schumacher and Brian Edward Boxer were married here yesterday afternoon.

The Rev. Lawrence R. Prest, an associate minister, performed the ceremony in the Chapel of the Beloved Disciple of the Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The bride is the daughter of Frederick J. Schumacher and Daisey H. Schumacher, both of Bay Shore, L.I.

Mr. Boxer is the son of Donald E. Boxer of Toronto and Delray Beach, Fla., and Mrs. Robert F. Chisholm of Toronto and Cuernavaca, Mexico.

The bride attended the University of London and graduated magna cum laude from St. Lawrence University. She expects to study at the Fordham Law School. She is in a management training program at the Bank of New York.

Her father is a building contractor.

Mr. Boxer, an alumnus of Upper Canada College in Toronto, received a B.S. degree from St. Lawrence University and also graduated from the Cornell School of Hotel Management.

He is with Victoria Station Restaurants Inc. in Darien, Conn. His father is a director and a partner of Burns Brothers & Denton, investment counsel firm.

His stepfather, who is retired, is former executive vice president of Dominion Stores Ltd., supermarket chain in Canada, and president of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

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Old Vic Shuts Down Tribute to Founder. LONDON, Feb. 29 (UPI)—Old Vic, perhaps Britain's loved theater, shut down tonight, the victim of both economic and financial crisis.

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# Philadelphia Museum Reinvigorated

By JOHN RUSSELL

Philadelphia has its own look, its own style and its own pace. It also has its own Museum of Art, which is not quite like any other.

As of two days ago, we can really see what that museum has to offer. After a 10-month closure the museum is open again, and not one of its 200 galleries is the way it was before. Viewed simply as a feat of coordination, what has been done would put most armies to shame. More than 65 outside contractors were completed on time. Glaziers, caulkers, computer mechanics and a Japanese horticulturist worked side by side. By the end of the tour we readily believe that more than 480,000 objects of art were moved at least twice during the 10 months in question and that the museum's new air-conditioning system pumps 7,500 gallons of cold water a minute through the six floors of the building.

Founded in 1876

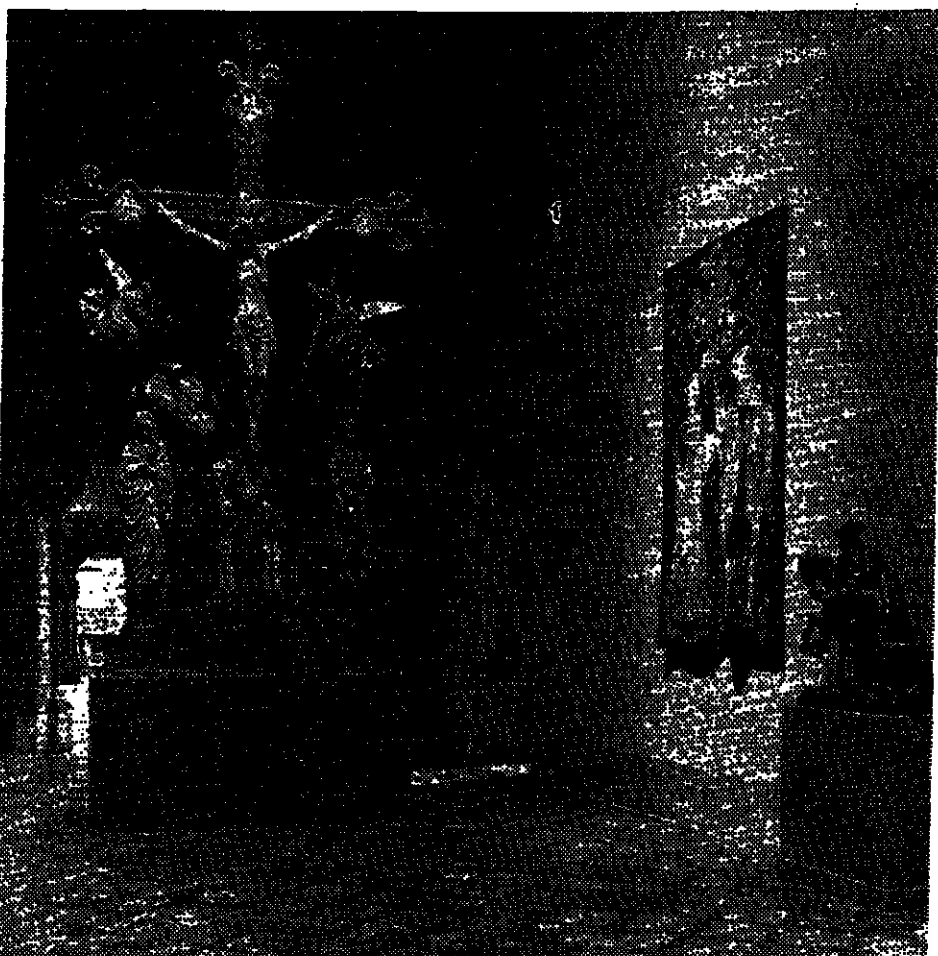
If this were not a major museum we might think that all that cold water could just as well be in the Delaware River. But, of course, the Philadelphia Museum is one of the great museums of the world, for all its comparative youth. Founded in 1876 as the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, it was initially an offshoot and heavy-metal echo of the Centennial Exhibition in Fairmount Park.

As such, it related to the international exhibitions that in London, in Paris and elsewhere served the 19th century as a universal dictionary of art. The general idea was that for the first time in history everything was to be available to everyone; and the Philadelphia Museum has never quite lost that particular character, even if since 1941 it has had an agreement with the University of Pennsylvania Museum by which it restricts itself to Western post-Christian art and to oriental art after the year 500.

### Universalism of Art

This still leaves the Philadelphia Museum with plenty of bite on within a grand design that from quite early on was linked to the notion of the environmental ensemble. Where other museums collected portable objects, Philadelphia went in for cross-cultural panoramas that offered the visitor the kind of total disorientation that in Paris had meant so much to Gauguin, to Debussy and many others.

Our generation sees only a fine line between collecting and looting; in this context, the Philadelphia Museum is at pains therefore to make it quite clear that the capitals from the Abbaye de Saint-Laurent in central



"Crucifixion Scene," a 15th-century Flemish work in oak is at Philadelphia Museum

France were "salvaged" and not cut out with an electric saw, just as the Romanesque cloister from Saint-Genis-des-Fontaines near the Pyrenees had been abandoned for nearly 200 years before the museum got hold of a large part of it in 1925. These are times in which no museum can be too careful; it was by an official exchange with the Indian government that Philadelphia lately acquired the granite figure of a squatting lion (Pallava school, circa A.D. 650-675), which looks so good in the Indian room.

But it is with the Chinese, Indian and Japanese ensembles, and to a lesser extent with those of England and France in the 18th century, that the true Baudelairean disorientation begins. By no possible vault of the imagination can we imagine what it was like to be in the Temple of the Attainment of Happiness in the Nara Prefecture in Japan in the year 1398.

As much could be said of the South Indian temples devoted to the god Vishnu, or of the palace that was built in Peking more than 300 years ago by the chief eunuch to the Emperor Tien Chi.

As for Lansdowne House in London and the Hotel Letellier in Paris, they are hardly less remote from actuality; even if they still existed as we see them in Philadelphia, they would by now have been cut into apartments.

So there is a case for these large-scale appropriations, even if the experience of them has necessarily a certain blankness. Interiors must be lived in and loved in if they are to come alive; and in a museum we have to be kept on the periphery. Nor can anything make up for the absence of the sky, the climate, the unquestioned mode of life, the particularities of skin and speech, that once characterized life in these ensembles. Yet all that can be done is done in Philadelphia: above all in the Japanese enclosure, which could hardly be richer in local color.

When we turn to European art, the new installations reveal for the first time how rich the Philadelphia Museum is in all manner of subsidiary things from English silver of the early 18th century to the glass of Maurice Marinot (most aptly mated here with a still-life of the 1920's by Ozenfant). Judicious cleaning has transformed the look of many an old favorite in the department of paintings, and judicious installation gives their due rank to such relative novelties as the "Massacre of the Innocents" by the Neapolitan painter Massimo Stanzione and the two views of Vallombrosa by Louis Gouffier. Among European sculptures, Pajou's "Four Seasons" and the two pairs of "Dancing Nymphs" by Clodion benefit by the shift of taste that has at last

brought them back into high favor.

The present building dates only from 1928, for all its timeless appearance, and a museum opened at that moment in history might have been flaged during the Depression. But such is the tenacity of the trueborn Philadelphian that by 1939 the museum was already approaching its present distinction.

What was wanted by 1946 was someone to do for our own century what John C. Johnson, Carroll S. Tyson and the McIlhenry family had done or could do for earlier times. Such persons were forthcoming when Louise and Walter Arensberg and Albert E. Gallatin gave their collections to Philadelphia. Neither in Paris nor in New York is there a finer group of works of their date by Picasso, Léger and Duchamp.

It must be said that for years the presentation of these works left something to be desired. The Arensberg wing, in particular: frames, walls, presentation all suffered. But now a pristine clarity has reassured itself, and everything has been thought out, fresh, often with surprising results. But then there is hardly an object in this museum of which that cannot be said. Even the desk in the lobby (inlaid as it now is with a ground plan of the museum) has its part to play in the general reinvigoration.

# Still-Modern 'Ritorno di Ulisse' Staged by City Opera

IL RITORNO D'ULISSE IN PATRIA. Opera in a prologue and five acts. Text by Giuseppe Bartolucci. Libretto by Raymond Leppard. Conducted by Mario Bernardi. Staged by Ian Strasfogel. Sets by Douglas W. Schmidt. Costumes by Jane Greenwood. Lighting by Hans Siederer. Presented by the New York City Opera of the New York State Theatre.

By HAROLD SCHONBERG

When the New York City Opera presented Monteverdi's "L'incoronazione di Poppea" in 1973, it was more than a succès d'estime; it was a solid hit. Last night the company's second Monteverdi opera entered the repertory. It was "Il Ritorno di Ulisse."

Basically this was the production staged not long ago by the Opera Society of Washington—with a few major differences. In Washington there were some tricky and not too successful bits of stage business. These have been smoothed out, with a resultant gain in dignity.

Scholars have argued whether or not this score really is by Monteverdi, though present-day weight of opinion assigns it to the great

Italian pioneer of opera. In some respects "Il Ritorno di Ulisse" is archaic, in that it is close to the old modes and was scored originally for instruments now obsolete. But in another respect it is, like all Monteverdi operas, amazingly modern.

It is modern in its recitative-like singing line, in its use of the orchestra to point up mood and situation, and in a way of seeing opera that jumps the centuries and arrives at Janacek and Berg. Fortunately the City Opera sees "Il Ritorno di Ulisse" as mythology rooted in human emotions. There is no attempt to be cute, and everything progresses through a logical crescendo to the coda-like finale in which the all-too-human Penelope questions the reality of Odysseus.

Raymond Leppard's adaptation of the score is used. It is modern in the standards of early opera have become. One does not think so. Specialists may quibble over details, but Leppard is an able musician and a fine scholar; and his editions offer practical solutions to operas that would otherwise go unperformed.

The production unveiled last night was a model of taste. The costumes by Jane Greenwood had elements of

Greek and renaissance life. The colors on stage were gorgeous—rich, complementary, obviously inspired by some major Florentine artists.

Gods and goddesses descended from the skies. The ship of Odysseus sailed across the stage, only to be turned into a rock by an irate Neptune. Ian Strasfogel's direction was, even with some choreographic groupings, simple and natural.

At the beginning there was a slight accident with a prop, but after that all elements of Douglas W. Schmidt's scenery worked very well.

Here is one City Opera production that is not overdirected. The deft touch of Mr. Strasfogel always was in evidence, but it was clear that he did not feel himself more important than the composer or librettist; nor did he feel it necessary to go on an ego trip, heavy on "interpretation."

Just as the production had charm, so had the singing. There was one visitor from across the plaza. Frederica von Stade of the Metropolitan Opera was making her debut with the City Opera. She sang the role of Penelope, looking like something that had wandered from a Greek vase. She is a most artistic singer, with a voice of velvet, and her pianissimo singing

was beautiful. Here and there she forced a bit, and then some steel adulterated that lovely sound. But never was there a phrase that lacked sensitivity or understanding.

The cast was strong all the way through. Richard Stilwell, sturdy in figure as well as in vocal results. But these did take a little getting used to. Mr. Bernardi led the performance with good steady rhythm and often, real fervor. He does not see "Il Ritorno di Ulisse" as an archaic period piece, and he conducted it with the kind of fervor that all but brought a Puccini opera to mind.

This opera may not be everybody's taste, but it is a masterpiece, it has received a lovely production and it should not be missed.

The conductor was Mario Bernardi, and he had things well in hand. The orchestration used an electric organ in some unusual registrations. These did take a little getting used to. Mr. Bernardi led the performance with good steady rhythm and often, real fervor. He does not see "Il Ritorno di Ulisse" as an archaic period piece, and he conducted it with the kind of fervor that all but brought a Puccini opera to mind.

This opera may not be everybody's taste, but it is a masterpiece, it has received a lovely production and it should not be missed.

Peter's Church at 16 East 56th Street. Admission to the luncheon cabaret is \$1, with free coffee and tea.

The daily performer, at 12:15 P.M. this week, is Carole Schweid, a member of Broadway's "A Chorus Line" and general standby for the female leads, who will present material dropped from the hit show, plus songs, anecdotes and material from her own repertory. David Summers, who takes over at 1:15 P.M. each day, has just completed a singing stint at the Bushes, the uptown cabaret, after appearing at other night spots and in several musicals by Al Carmine.

**TWO EARFULS** Spiro Malas, basso of the New York City Opera, is expected to reveal some secrets of his trade and render several arias this morning at 11:30 in a mini-show open to the public at no charge in the auditorium of the Library and Museum of the Performing

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# The Dance: Senta Driver in 2 Premieres

### 'Position' Are Given

BY ANNA KISSELGOTT

Senta Driver's company, which has an original, intellectual in its approach and manic in its humor. The company formed Saturday night at American Theater Lab—most a year after the first performance presented by Miss Driver since she left the Taylor Dance Company. Now as then, Miss Driver was an interest in restricting her movement range and using up ironic juxtapositions between the movement and sound of the music. It is all very manic and not necessarily anyone's cup of tea.

Miss Driver also has a knack for jumpstarts and premieres. "Since You" she burst in like a sassy sprout. The jump was green. The solo was a shyly interesting combination of disjointed gestures. Her effect was spastic at first, but then stretched into

### Harry, Her Troupe, Is Original and Manic

a rubbery continuum of movement that only a Taylor-trained dancer could possibly perform in so condensed a period of time. During the piece an offstage accomplice began to whistle music from "Giselle." Since this is the motif to which the ballet's hero is about to be danced to death, could it be that Miss Driver's own perpetual motion solo was being compared ironically to a dance of death? There were no red shoes to cut off, but the dance was ended abruptly with a voice saying: "That's about it."

Miss Driver's worshipful, still ironic, obsession with 19th-century ballet is unusual for a modern dancer, and it popped up in two other pieces. The first was "The Khesinskis Variations" in which Andrea Stark, bewigged and costumed to resemble the famous Russian ballerina, "danced" a classical solo while remaining seated on a piano stool, moving only her legs and arms and leaning back to expire like the Sleeping Beauty. "Memorandum" had Miss

# Harlem Dance Unit Presents 'Corsaire' And Mitchell Piece

### And Mitchell Piece

Dance Theater of Harlem's first week has been cleverly designed around the unfailing pas de deux, with carefully matched dancers, and colorful ensemble works. Its second program shown Friday and Saturday at the Uris Theater, featured Paul Russell and Elena Carter and Susan Lovelle with Ronald Perry.

Mr. Russell's interpretation of the dashed finale in "Le Corsaire" has such a natural rightness that it is a shame to see him playing up to audiences with quite the obviousness that he now does. The piece is a show stopper without the extra grin or glance to cue onlookers. Mr. Russell's partnering of Miss Carter was secure, and he steadily improves in this absolutely essential skill. Her solo work was neat and her balances were softly sustained.

Arthur Mitchell's "Biosfera" is a duet that weds modern-dance muscularity with a high balletic carriage. In it, Miss Lovelle's sinewy energy lashed against Mr. Perry's powerful and sturdy bearing so that she seemed a diminutive Eve to his early Adam. He kept his solid comportment even as she twisted and slithered about him.

William Scott's "Every Now and Then" is an easygoing gloss of jazz movement inflected now and then by a strict balletic pose, frequently a grand plié in first position that tilted along comfortably and made its points cleanly without bombast. The program opened with Mr. Mitchell's "Holberg Suite" and ended with Geoffrey Holder's colorful "Douglas."

DON McDONAGH

# Collegiate Chorale in Faure 'Requiem'

### Those who agree that Gabriel's Requiem is the most

metlingly beautiful of would have been well con- with its lovingly detailed urrence by the Collegiate, ale at Carnegie Hall on day night.

was precisely the gentle ings in the score that were ized by Richard West- music director of the 110- per, mixed choir. Tempos on the slow side, and they unfolded with becoming, of pressure, the choristers raising their voices above zzo-forte. Even the out- on "Hosanna in excelsis" "Dies Irae calamitatis" muted and momentary, as the performers were to break the tranquil

### musical sensitivity and an abundance of simple charm.

JOHN ROCKWELL

Ana Maria Bottazzi A Bravura Pianist

It reads like the scenario for a soap opera. A gifted young pianist, involved in a near-fatal car accident in 1962, suffers brain damage that leaves her with what doctors term an irreparable loss of hearing and memorizing ability. For 12 years she struggles to overcome the handicap and resume her career. She makes her Town Hall debut, with no mention of her personal trials, and receives an enthusiastic review in The New York Times.

The next season she appears at Avery Fisher Hall, having memorized some 3,000 pages and thirty-four hours of music by 28 composers. She undertakes to play any of those 100 pieces the audience selects by

### preferential vote just before the concert. She suffers a

memory lapse in the very first selection, Bach's "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring," but quickly recovers and goes on to successful performances of sonatas by Beethoven and Chopin, Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz" and shorter works by Chopin, Debussy and Ginastera.

Well, believe it or not, as Ripley used to say, that is precisely what happened yesterday afternoon at the recital by Ana Maria Trenchi de Bottazzi. Miss Bottazzi seems to be a bravura pianist at heart. She consistently chose rapid tempos, favored extreme dynamic contrasts, and seemed to be happy where she could tear up the keyboard, as in the Liszt or the outer movements of the Beethoven "Appassionata."

Incidentally, her second encore, Liszt's "Musical Snuff Box," was not on the printed list at all. That was Piece No. 101.

ROBERT SHERMAN

# Music: Verdi's 'Legnano'

### Early Opera Is Performed by the Amato

### Company at Cooper Union

By JOHN ROCKWELL

Verdi always thought highly of his "La Battaglia di Legnano." But this early opera, conceived amid the patriotic fervor of 1848 and first performed the following year, has never fared well—the performance Saturday night at Cooper Union by the Amato Opera was claimed as the American premiere.

A thinly veiled excuse for rallying Italians against the Germans—Frederick Barbarossa in the opera; the Austrians in the actuality of 1848—the plot recounts how two friends are reconciled in love of the fatherland even though one falsely suspects the other of dallying with his wife.

# Music: Verdi's 'Legnano'

### Early Opera Is Performed by the Amato

### Company at Cooper Union

played at their best on Saturday. One has to appreciate the communal enthusiasm of Anthony Amato and those working with him for getting the performance onto the stage. This was clearly a special effort, complete with full orchestra (there will be four further performances with piano accompaniment at the Amato Opera Showcase Theater, 319 Bowery, on the evenings of March 6 and 13 and the afternoons of March 7 and 14).

But some performances of this sort, for all their weaknesses, allow you to dwell on the work; this one awkwardly called attention to itself. The Cooper Union stage is wide and shallow, which encouraged stiffly posed tableaux, and its configuration deadened out the otherwise deafening orchestra in a way that made coordination between the extremes chancy. The sound is loud and over-rezonal, such that the many choral scenes were rather overbearing—especially since the singers often confused fervor with yelling.

The best of the principals was the baritone Gordon Voorhees. Otherwise the soloists bulled their way through their parts decently but crudely, and acted woodenly.

# Black Artists Band, Machito Perform

### Frank Grillo, the veteran

Latin bandleader better known as Machito, celebrated a birthday Saturday evening at Town Hall with the Collective Black Artists' big band. The meeting was an apt one, for during the 1940's Machito's was one of the first Latin groups to feature improvisations by jazzmen, among them Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie.

Chico O'Farrill conducted the C.B.A. Ensemble and Machito's rhythm section in a performance of his "Afro-Cuban Jazz Suite," with Sonny Fortune and Jon Faddis taking the solo spots originally reserved for Parker and Gillespie. Mr. Fortune improvised exuberantly, often using his saxophone's upper register to punch out phrases like a Latin lead trumpeter. Mr. Faddis combined peckish humor with an evangelist's fervor in his final cadenza.

Mr. Grillo sang, conducted with his body, and joked with the crowd, while his rhythm section, directed by his son Mario, provided propulsion and fire.

ROBERT PALMER

# Music: Zylis-Gara's Song Program

By ROBERT SHERMAN

As Zylis-Gara, the Polish soprano, is best known in this city as an opera singer; she soon be appearing at the Metropolitan and Butterfly. But yesterday afternoon at Carnegie she offered a song recital of a few characteristic technical problems aside—it was a charming affair.

Ms. Zylis-Gara's soprano is under perfect control. Some- times it can sound thin, un- der or throaty or, most of or brittle, with a tendency to sound remains a healthy, allied one, and the artistic to which it was put yes- redeemed most of the

# Concert: 'Book of Hours'

By DONAL HENAHAN

Many contemporary composers flaunt their abilities to make music complex, but Ned Rorem waves an altogether different flag. His "Book of Hours," an eight-part piece for flute and harp that received its first performance yesterday at Alice Tully Hall, seemed determined to be uneventful. Its calculated simplicities and unassertive manner recalled the bare-walls asceticism of Satie in such works as "Gyrate," though Mr. Rorem's phrases and colors are more sensuous and do not quite evoke Satie's mood of monastic rigor.

"Book of Hours," which is based on the prayers that clergymen read at various times of day, was played by Ingrid Dingfelder, flute, and Martine Geliot, harp, good musicians whose musical temperaments closely match. Mr. Rorem's piece, conservatively tonal and delicately scored, struck a sweetly contemplative posture and held it with too much determina- tion. A two-ten-minute commentary on "Book of Hours" in the ridiculously inadequate program included the intelligence that the composer in-

# Concert: 'Book of Hours'

tended to develop "the theme of the sun's effect on man's energy throughout the course of one day." The work's energies moved within a narrow range, however, giving the score a sense of enervation.

Besides Mr. Rorem's new piece, the program offered lightly pleasant fare at best. Michael Haran provided some interest by performing on the tenor viola rather than the cello in Günter Raphael's Sonatine (Op. 85, No. 1) and in Maurice Thiriet's Suite en Trio. The tenor viola, larger than a viola and smaller than a cello, gave out a somewhat thin and nasal sound that blended nicely with the flute and harp. Mr. Haran also proved to be a competent cellist in Josef Tal's "Element" for cello and harp and in a Leclair trio sonata. Miss Dingfelder, despite some articulation problems in quick passages, played ably if without great character, and Miss Geliot brought an unusually dulcet, nonmetallic tone from her instrument. If you like your 20th-century music to go down easily, this was a concert for your taste.

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34th St EAST / Near 2nd Ave

TAXI DRIVER 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

4th CARRHGE / 57th St 47th Ave

12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

CORNET/3rd Ave at 59th St

BARRY LYNDON 1, 3, 20, 8

ZIEGFELD / 6th Ave & 54th St

THE MAGIC FLUTE 12, 2, 25, 4, 50, 7, 15, 9, 40

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TWO BY LINA WESTMULLER

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LOVE & ANARCHY 2, 25, 6, 05, 9, 40

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<b>QUEENS</b> CENTURY'S MALL NEW ROCHELLE	<b>QUEENSBURY</b> CENTURY'S MALL NEW ROCHELLE	<b>QUEENSBURY</b> CENTURY'S MALL NEW ROCHELLE	<b>QUEENSBURY</b> CENTURY'S MALL NEW ROCHELLE	<b>QUEENSBURY</b> CENTURY'S MALL NEW ROCHELLE

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ON THE EAST SIDE  
LOEWS ORPHEUM  
12, 14, 16, 18, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13

STARTS TODAY

BY POPULAR DEMAND!

CHAPTER 2

MORE OF THE BIGGEST STARS AND THE BEST MIXED COMBOS

## 8 HOUR MARATHON

STARTS TODAY

BY POPULAR DEMAND!

CHAPTER 2

MORE OF THE BIGGEST STARS AND THE BEST MIXED COMBOS

STARTS TODAY

THE GREAT RIM OF PETER AND ROSE

STARTS TODAY

THE NIGHT BEFORE

STARTS TODAY

THE NIGHT BEFORE

STARTS TODAY

BORN TO RAISE HELL

STARTS TODAY

THE OTHER SIDE OF JOY

STARTS TODAY

THE OTHER SIDE OF JOY



# Candidates Spend Sunday Campaigning For Tomorrow's Massachusetts Vote

By LINDA CHARLTON  
Special to The New York Times

BOSTON, Feb. 29 — Sunday was a day of rest for politicians, as the legion of Presidential contenders worked the television shows, the churches and the sidewalks today in pursuit of votes in Tuesday's primary, which one state official predicted would see a heavy turnout of voters.

Some political observers held that the proliferation of Democratic candidates in particular had wearied and confused the voters into apathy and that would show in sparse turnout. But Paul Guzzi, the Massachusetts Secretary of State, said he believed "in the vicinity of one million voters" would go to the polls, or between 35 and 40 percent of the Commonwealth's 2.7 million registered voters.

Mr. Guzzi admitted that his prediction was high, but said that he had based it on three factors. First, he said, was a surge in last-minute registration; voter registration closed Feb. 3. He said a second factor was the change in the primary's date—it was held April 25 in 1972—and therefore its importance, and the resulting increase in news coverage.

1.3 million Democrats

"And on the Democratic side in particular," he said, "there has been a great deal of organizational work" by all the candidates.

The latest voter registration figures show 1.3 million Democrats, 1.05 million independents—who may vote in the primary without losing their independent status, and 460,000 Republicans. In 1972, George McGovern of South Dakota won the Democratic primary and President Nixon the Republican contest. About

25 percent of the eligible voters participated.

On this bright, sunny day, with afternoon temperatures rising into the 60's in Boston, candidates used as many forms of campaigning as they or their staffs could come up with—from news conferences to television shows, and from frank-and-beans reception to \$50-a-head fund-raisers.

The antibusing sentiment that could be a crucial factor in Tuesday's voting was reflected in the largest gathering in town today, a protest march and rally in South Boston that drew 3,000 people. The second largest gathering was the more than 1,000 police held in readiness on the edge of the neighborhood.

Two weeks ago a Sunday protest turned into a battle in which rocks were thrown and tear gas was used and scores of policemen and civilians were injured. Today, after an agreement under which the Tactical Patrol Force was not on the street in South Boston, antibusing "marshals" promised good behavior and there were no incidents.

Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington began his day with breakfast at a synagogue in Malden, a Boston suburb, and he went on to the port of Gloucester to talk to fishermen. His other appearances included a scholar West Roxbury, a frank-and-bean feast in Somerville, another suburb; a rally in Worcester, and an appearance on the radio in Weymouth.

Among the questions he answered was one about the effectiveness of the Jackson amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill, which linked improved United States-Soviet trade relations to the relaxation of the

Soviet Union's emigration policies.

"Why should the Russians adhere to the agreement when you have an Administration that wants to do away with it," Mr. Jackson replied, adding that in a Jackson administration the amendment would be enforced.

Gov. Milton J. Shapp of Pennsylvania, on the same TV show, talked about his qualifications, echoing a popular theme when he said: "I'm not part of the Washington scene and this is one reason why I should be the next President. I'm not involved in any of the machinations going on between Congress and the White House."

Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona, on the "Face the Nation" program on CBS-TV, said he was not part of a "stop-Carter" movement aimed at former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, who was not in the state today and who does not plan to return before the primary. "This isn't my style, to take off the gloves and get rough with my fellow Democrats," he said.

Udall Explains

Mr. Udall, asked why he continued to treat this primary as a battle between himself and other "progressives" or liberal Democrats such as Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana and former Senator Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma rather than Mr. Carter, said he looked forward to a battle with Mr. Carter but "first I've got to get rid of some of my friends—Sargent Shriver, Fred Harris, Sargent Shriver." He then flew back to Boston to meet with voters in Jamaica Plain, a black section, and fund-raising receptions at a downtown hotel.

Mr. Carter was not here, but he seems to be haunting some of his rivals, notably Mr. Bayh, who had a news conference in a Cambridge hotel to attack the Georgian. Mr. Bayh also campaigned at a Baptist church in Roxbury, went to a reception given him by Massachusetts Lieut. Gov. Thomas P. O'Neill 3d, and then traveled to Pittsfield and New Bedford.

It was "family day" for Sargent Shriver, whose family accompanied him as he made the rounds from Roxbury to Brandeis University and beyond. The Shrivers went to mass at St. Stephen's Church in Boston's Italian North End, walking then to Faneuil Hall for a "pushcart brunch" rally and then on to Brookline and a synagogue in Sharon. Also with Mr. Shriver was Cesar Chavez, the leader of the United Farm Workers.

Mr. Udall, who placed second in the primary in New Hampshire, won an absolute majority of the Democratic vote in Hanover, home of Dartmouth College. In general, he ran better in towns than in cities (20 percent) than in the cities (20 percent), Professor Burnham found. Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana, third overall, ran behind his statewide pace in the towns where he got 60 percent of the vote, but pressed Mr. Udall for second place in the cities, where he got 19 percent of the Democrats who voted.

Four of the seven Presidential candidates who took part in the Public Broadcasting Service's first two-hour "Forum" from Boston last week have dropped out of the second round of the series, to be held to 258 P.B.S. affiliates from Miami tomorrow night.

Part of the explanation is that the dropouts—Mr. Shriver, Mr. Udall, Mr. Bayh and former Senator Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma—want to campaign to the deadline in Massachusetts and are not making serious bids in the Florida primary a week later.

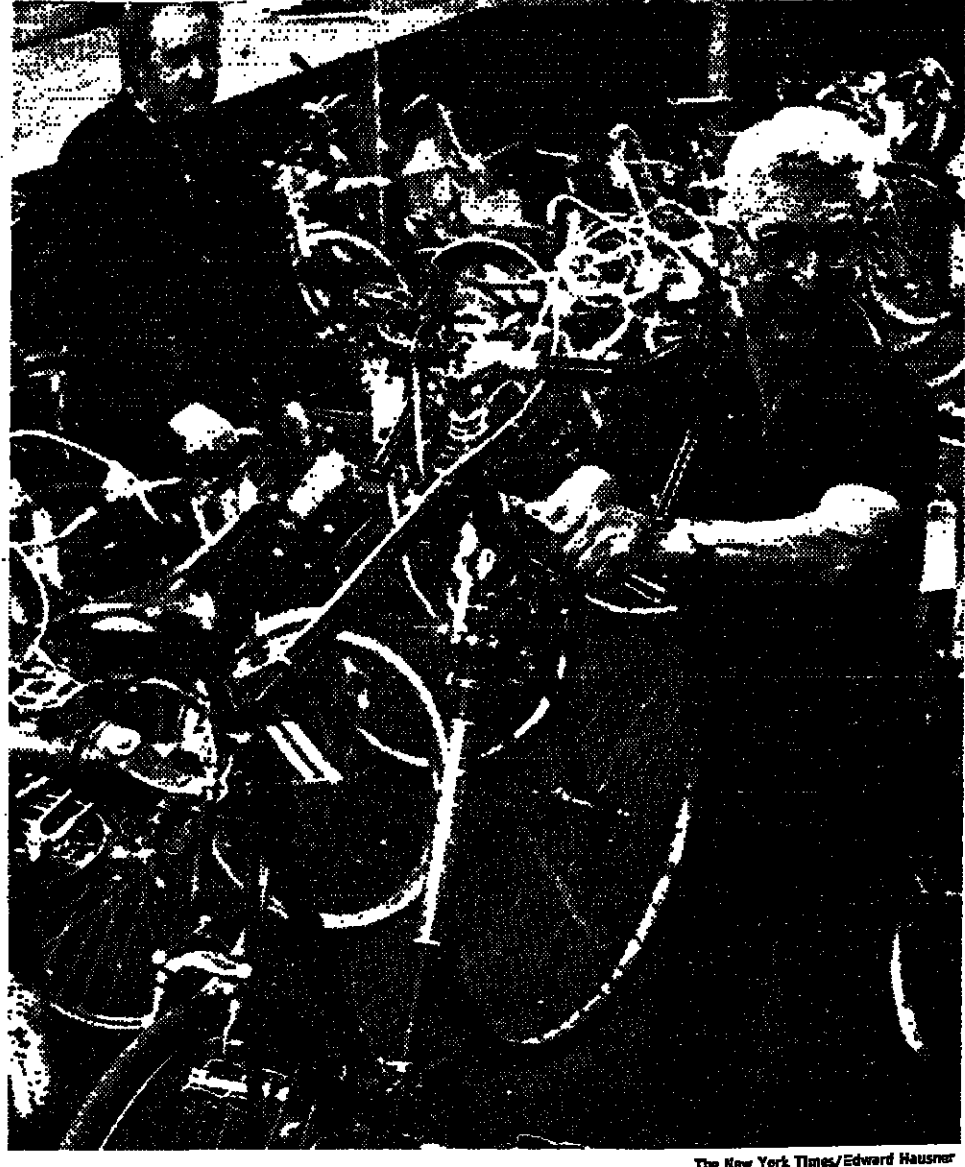
But the candidates' advisers also judged the first program a generally unflattering bore and might not have wanted to participate in any case. The number of viewers was minimal and declined as the show ran on, P.B.S. spokesmen have complained. The format, a Udall staff member complained, was "out of control."

President Ford and Ronald Reagan, facing an important Florida test, are again declining P.B.S. invitations to join the discussion. The only debaters tomorrow night, accordingly, will be three Democrats: Carter, Mr. Jackson and Gov. Milton J. Shapp of Pennsylvania.

The Democratic National Committee has agreed to let Gov. Patrick J. Lucey of Wisconsin make a final, formal plea next Friday for the restoration of Wisconsin's traditional Presidential primary in April.

Because the Wisconsin Legislature refused to limit participation in the Democratic primary to Democratic voters, the national committee earlier mandated a caucus and convention system of delegate selection for Wisconsin. But the issue now is politics as well as rules: Particularly if the Massachusetts primary fails to designate a liberal front runner for the Presidential nomination, a restored Wisconsin primary would give the liberals another friendly track to run.

Yet the liberals also worry that it would give conservatives, notably Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, a better chance to shine (and win delegates) than they might have in caucuses.



Sid Anton, Larchmont bike shop owner, said he thinks more in terms of mayor and trustees than in Presidents, congressmen and other national figures.

# It's the Local Elections That Stir Larchmont

By JAMES FERON  
Special to The New York Times

LARCHMONT, N.Y., Feb. 29 — "Larchmont hasn't changed much over the years," said Ed Leone, who was born here in 1910 and should know. "It has just filled in."

This community has indeed filled in, as have other suburbs throughout the nation, but the expansion here has been accompanied by change, Mr. Leone notwithstanding.

From a quiet self-contained village on Long Island Sound that attracted a genteel summer crowd, Larchmont has become a home for commuters with more varied backgrounds.

In that way, it shares the characteristics of many suburbs, but it also remains a village where local affairs vie frequently for attention, and thus perhaps a place to watch for changing attitudes in a national election year, along with urban and rural areas and small towns.

Mention "election" these days, however, and Sid Anton, the owner of Sid's Cycle Shop on the Boston Post Road, thinks in terms of mayor and trustees, rather than President and Congressmen. The village election is March 16.

This is three weeks before the April 6 primary in New York State, a contest that is likely to attract every major Presidential candidate and focus attention, at least temporarily, on national issues.

Local Matters

A few days ago, however, Larchmont was still preoccupied with local matters. Mr. Anton said, "people are still talking about the crèche, but there's also the proposal to build tennis courts on the nursery property and fixing up this area."

The crèche controversy, which inflamed some residents and disturbed many more, followed a pre-Christmas decision by the Town Board to remove the traditional manger scene from the front of City Hall.

It was finally placed on the lawn of St. John's Episcopal Church, but not before a bitter dispute characterized by one of the village's leaders as "our great religious war" seemed to consume the community.

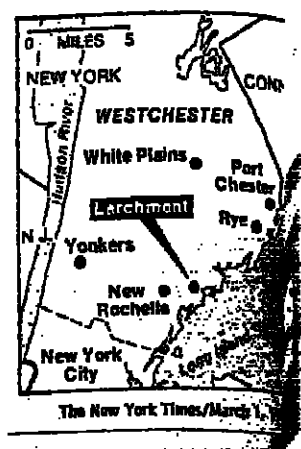
To many it reflected a postwar change in Larchmont, dominated decades ago by a conservative Protestant majority but now the home of many Roman Catholics and Jews and almost evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats.

The tennis court dispute—closer to Sid Anton's heart because he is opening a tennis shop next to his bicycle store—focused on zoning, another issue typical of the suburban communities that have expanded rapidly and in some cases changed complexion in the last two decades.

The Town Board rejected a proposal a few weeks ago to build indoor and outdoor tennis courts on one of the last open parcels in town, six acres on the Post Road currently zoned for single family dwellings.

Lilyan Hartley, of Lilyan's Florist, shook her head sadly. "The property is not yielding any taxes in its present state," she said. Taxes are an especially sensitive issue in Larchmont.

Frank Cordes, who does publicity for the Chamber of Commerce, was in the shop when talk turned to the tennis courts and to ef-



orts to upgrade part of Post Road area.

Mr. Cordes, who came here from the Bronx, as many others in the village, with some pride the Committee to Improve the Business Area, Larchmont's main shop district.

"We've got green sidewalks and planters up there, and we're trying to encourage some improvement, shop signs," he said. "Stores are almost all run now, and we have a 'spirit'."

Corinn Johnson, owner of the John J. Fox Funeral Home, said pocketbook issues dominated conversation in the village, in addition to selling a tenor, of course, and to affairs. Living in a village, is seeing government on most personal level.

Mrs. Johnson, a member of the Larchmont Town Commission—she is one of 130 residents involved in local affairs in this village of 7,000—has since been named as one of the two Republican candidates for trustee.

Parochial School Closing

"I think people also are talking about St. Augustin closing," Mrs. Johnson said. "When I moved here 14 years ago, I wanted to enroll my son in the sixth grade but the principal said it could not possibly fit another desk in the classroom."

Mary Kathryn Thornton, principal of St. Augustin's Parochial School since 1963, said the school's enrollment of 700, was 186 when it arrived, and it has dwindled to 86. By June school will be closed.

The closure is the result of a declining enrollment that is also affecting Larchmont's public schools, as well as schools in other suburbs. Residents here have been involved in a dispute over whether to close one or two elementary schools or to increase higher property taxes.

It is an issue that is likely to come up in the local election campaign for mayor and two trustees. Mayor Kenneth W. Winderer, a Republican, is not seeking re-election. He said the principal said it could not possibly fit another desk in the classroom.

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# Carter Arouses Hostility Among McGovern's Aides

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON  
Special to The New York Times

BOSTON, Feb. 29 — The debate over former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter's Presidential candidacy is getting nastier among the liberal Democrats who formed Senator George McGovern's campaign in 1972. When Patrick J. Caddell, the one-time McGovern pollster who is now joining the Carter campaign, was quoted in The Wall Street Journal this other day as saying, "Jimmy Carter is where America is at," Alan Baron, a political aide to Mr. McGovern, replied, "Pat, that's like saying, 'In 1972, Richard Nixon was where America was at.'"

Senator McGovern, recalling Mr. Carter's opposition and particularly his convention speech that nominated Washington against Mr. McGovern in 1972, told other Democrats that Mr. Carter is "our Nixon." Last week Mr. McGovern remarked for the benefit of primary voters in Massachusetts, the only state he carried against President Nixon in 1972, that "if we are heading toward a race" between Mr. Carter and Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona, "Udall is clearly the better man."

Yesterday Mr. McGovern visited Vermont's primary last Tuesday as a "head to head contest" between Sargent Shriver, his 1972 running mate, and Mr. Carter, and then commented, "There is no question in my mind that Sarge Shriver would be the best choice in terms of personal capacity and also in terms of his stand on the major issues in this country."

Yet, key McGovernites are still joining the Carter campaign, including recently Robert Linton of New York, a fund raiser, Eleanor Clark French, a liberal from New York, and Barbara MacKenzie, a staff organizer here.

The ward-by-ward, town-by-town returns on New Hampshire's Presidential primaries got less publicity than the interpretations based on election day interviewing, but they have made interesting reading for analysts. The most striking thing about the voting numbers is the low turnout in both Republican and Democratic primaries—overall about 33 percent of the voting age population, down from 40 percent in the New Hampshire primaries of 1972.

Fewer Republicans voted in the contest between President Ford and Ronald Reagan last week than did four years ago when President Nixon overwhelmed ideological challengers on the right and left. To Prof. Walter Dean Burnham, a political scientist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Republican stay-at-home point to "disenchantment" with both candidates. The lowered Democratic turnout suggests both "disenchantment and confusion," Mr. Burnham said.

Mr. Carter, who ran first among the Democrats with just under 30 percent of the vote, did somewhat better in

New Hampshire's cities than in its rural areas. And in Berlin, a predominantly Roman Catholic, French Canadian, union-organized papermill town in the far north of the state, Mr. Carter won a remarkable 46 percent—an isolated result that suggests some hope for him in the ethnic precincts of Massachusetts in the next key primary here Tuesday.

Mr. Udall, who placed second in the primary in New Hampshire, won an absolute majority of the Democratic vote in Hanover, home of Dartmouth College. In general, he ran better in towns than in cities (20 percent) than in the cities (20 percent), Professor Burnham found. Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana, third overall, ran behind his statewide pace in the towns where he got 60 percent of the vote, but pressed Mr. Udall for second place in the cities, where he got 19 percent of the Democrats who voted.

Four of the seven Presidential candidates who took part in the Public Broadcasting Service's first two-hour "Forum" from Boston last week have dropped out of the second round of the series, to be held to 258 P.B.S. affiliates from Miami tomorrow night.

Part of the explanation is that the dropouts—Mr. Shriver, Mr. Udall, Mr. Bayh and former Senator Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma—want to campaign to the deadline in Massachusetts and are not making serious bids in the Florida primary a week later.

But the candidates' advisers also judged the first program a generally unflattering bore and might not have wanted to participate in any case. The number of viewers was minimal and declined as the show ran on, P.B.S. spokesmen have complained. The format, a Udall staff member complained, was "out of control."

President Ford and Ronald Reagan, facing an important Florida test, are again declining P.B.S. invitations to join the discussion. The only debaters tomorrow night, accordingly, will be three Democrats: Carter, Mr. Jackson and Gov. Milton J. Shapp of Pennsylvania.

The Democratic National Committee has agreed to let Gov. Patrick J. Lucey of Wisconsin make a final, formal plea next Friday for the restoration of Wisconsin's traditional Presidential primary in April.

Because the Wisconsin Legislature refused to limit participation in the Democratic primary to Democratic voters, the national committee earlier mandated a caucus and convention system of delegate selection for Wisconsin. But the issue now is politics as well as rules: Particularly if the Massachusetts primary fails to designate a liberal front runner for the Presidential nomination, a restored Wisconsin primary would give the liberals another friendly track to run.

Yet the liberals also worry that it would give conservatives, notably Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, a better chance to shine (and win delegates) than they might have in caucuses.

# Ford Stresses His On-the-Job Experience

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON  
Special to The New York Times

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 29 — President Ford, stressing his "on-the-job experience" in the White House, told Florida Republicans today that his Administration had begun to "put America at peace with itself and with the world."

At a downtown office building complex here and earlier today at a chicken barbecue in Sarasota, the President sought to capitalize on his incumbency by suggesting he was better equipped to lead the nation than was Ronald Reagan, his rival for the Republican Presidential nomination.

"I happen to think it's an advantage, rather than a handicap, for a person to have some experience in a chosen field, and I think on-the-job experience is the very, very best kind," he told 3,000 friendly Sarasotans.

For the second day of his Florida campaign trip, Mr. Ford appeared to be wearing a lightweight protective vest as he mingled with the crowds.

Capitalizes on It

White House officials refused to confirm, for the record, that he had resumed wearing the so-called bulletproof vest beneath his clothing. But some aides privately acknowledged that the telltale outlines of the vest had shown through his dress shirt when he got soaking wet yesterday on a 14-city motorcycle in the rain.

On one of those stops last night, in Boca Raton, the President apologized for a dilapidated appearance—his suit had wrinkled badly as it dried

and his hair was unkempt—but sought to use even that as an occasion for underlining his incumbency.

"I don't look very good, but I think I am a damned good President," he quipped.

Mr. Reagan, whose candidacy might well rest on whether he can win the Florida primary March 9, began yesterday stepping up his attempt to discredit the President as a "part of the Washington establishment."

Although Mr. Ford's prepared addresses today had been written before his opponent's latest stabs, they served as a retort to Mr. Reagan.

"I've been in public service for 27 years," Mr. Ford said, citing his years in the House of Representatives, as Vice President and, for the last 19 months, as President.

"We'll win the Florida primary, the Republican nomination, and the November election," he said to 2,000 partisans here, "because the American people know that it took action, not words, to put America back on course."

Mr. Ford recounted recent statistics demonstrating modest improvements in curtailing inflation and joblessness and said that they showed that "almost every segment of our economy is rebounding in a strong, dynamic and encouraging way."

"We're on the road to a new prosperity in America, and we're not going to be sidetracked now," he declared.

Although the United States withdrew from Southeast Asia and his Administration was blocked by Congress from assisting anti-Communist forc-

es in the civil war in Angola, the President suggested that his leadership had produced positive gains in the world.

"Today America is at peace," he said. "Today there are no Americans fighting anywhere in the world, and I want to keep it that way."

The President's stress on his ties to Washington, in the face of what many detect as a strong anti-establishment strain in current politics, suggested that he saw opportunity rather than threat in Mr. Reagan's criticism of his Washington background.

Consistent Recipe

He drew the point most distinctly, if subtly, by telling the barbecue crowd assembled on the former site of the winter home of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus that barbecues have different ingredients each time they are served.

"I know some political campaigns have that same approach," he said, in an evident allusion to Mr. Reagan's candidacy.

"But as President I have to use a political recipe that's consistent. I don't have the luxury of dealing with each of the 50 states one at a time telling each of them what they want to hear. My job is to determine the best recipe for the whole country, to decide what's in the best interest of the United States of America—and that is the course I have tried to follow in the last 19 months."

Before resuming his political foray today, Mr. Ford joined several wealthy Sarasotans for two sets of tennis at the Field Club. Playing with different partners, Mr. Ford's doubles team lost both sets.

"I didn't play very well," he said, "but I had fun."

President Returns

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (UPI)—President Ford's plane landed at 7:12 P.M. tonight at Andrews Air Force Base in suburban Maryland.

# Wallace's Victory in Carolina Is Narrow

By LUCINDA FRANKS  
Special to The New York Times

COLUMBIA, S.C., Feb. 29 — South Carolina Democrats gave Gov. George Wallace of Alabama a narrow victory over former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia last night in a caucus race so close that most agreed it was a standoff.

Both candidates, however, fell well behind the biggest winner of the day—47 percent of the committed block made up of Democratic Party regulars and blacks, who decided to withhold support for any candidate at this early stage of the Presidential contest.

Mr. Wallace had won 27.8 percent of the delegates to Mr. Carter's 23.4 percent after about 88 percent of South Carolina's 1,600 precincts were counted.

The Democratic caucuses represented the first head-to-head confrontation between the two candidates—although seven other Democratic contenders entered the precinct caucuses, their combined vote was less than 2 percent before the Florida primary March 9 where their strength in the South will be tested.

There were some interesting elements in the caucus contest here that may prove significant for the two candidates in their effort to woo Southern voters.

The large uncommitted block was a result of the successful efforts of both Democratic Party leaders and black leaders who urged voters to go unpledged, on the ground that it would give them more bargaining power with candidates who emerge as front-runners in the coming months.

But the uncommitted was basically an anti-Wallace vote and the second choice of the majority of them is Jimmy Carter, and therefore, observers say, in a sense Mr. Carter's 23.4 percent showing was a victory.

In another sense, however, the fact that he has at this stage failed to capture totally the confidence of the Democratic leadership and blacks here—many of whom said they

preferred to wait for the emergence of a more liberal candidate such as Hubert Humphrey—is seen as an indication that Mr. Carter has some way to go in building a Southern constituency.

A Democratic political analyst saw in the uncommitted black vote the emergence of an untapped source of political strength. "There are 3.5 million registered black voters in the South," he said. "It is wide open for a liberal candidate who is willing to come down here and address himself to issues of concern to them."

The sentiment among blacks was summed up by Joe Ward, first vice president of the Kilian precinct in Columbia, who led the uncommitted majority into a caucus at his caucus meeting yesterday.

"It is not a question of black and white any more, it's a question of dollars and cents," he thundered to the caucus voters. "If we are together, we can get what we want from these politicians."

The Carter campaign, which spent today meeting with uncommitted delegates to try to woo them to the Carter side, said that their candidate had done better than expected in South Carolina because Mr. Wallace outspent them in news media by 2 to 1, and had campaigned in the state five times to Mr. Carter's two, since the beginning of the year.

Steve A. Adams, a national field coordinator for Mr. Wallace, said that because South Carolina bordered Mr. Carter's home state of Georgia and because Mr. Carter had managed to gather the support of some Democratic Senators, he should have done better.

Carter Ahead in Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 29 (AP)—Nearly half the delegates chosen at yesterday's county Democratic conventions in Oklahoma were uncommitted, but Mr. Carter picked up the biggest block of committed delegates. The remaining delegates will be picked at the district and state conventions still to come.

Unofficial returns from all 77 counties showed 47.4 per cent of the 766 delegates were uncommitted, 29 percent for Mr. Carter, 17.8 percent for former Senator Fred Harris of Oklahoma and the remaining 5.7 percent for Mr. Wallace. Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana received one delegate's support.

Mr. Carter clinched at least seven of Oklahoma's 37 national convention delegates with his strong showing and Mr. Harris three.

Wallace's victory in Carolina is narrow.

# Mississippi Selects Last 5 Delegates

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 29 (UPI)—Mississippi Democrats moved today to complete their selection of 24 delegates to their party's national convention giving Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama 11 of the state's 24 delegate votes.

As expected, Mr. Wallace picked up two of the five remaining national delegates selected. Mr. Wallace's supporters won nine of 19 delegate votes from district caucuses last week.

The remaining 13 delegates include five for former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, and four for Sargent Shriver, the Democratic nominee for Vice President in 1972. Four delegates are uncommitted.

Mayor Charles Evers of Fayetteville was among the five new delegates selected at today's meeting. The civil rights leader, who is uncommitted to any candidate, narrowly defeated Lieut. Gov. Evelyn Gandy.

Earlier at the convention, Representative John Conyers of Michigan said that unemployment could become the issue on which the Democrats regained control of the White House this year.

He said that House Speaker Carl Albert had promised him that by May, Congress would pass a full employment act. Mr. Conyers predicted that President Ford would veto the measure, angering voters.

# Carter Now Aiming to Win in Florida

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

members of Mr. Carter's own staff, agreed that even the Senator himself has been drawn into that strategy, telling on occasion that what the Florida primary is all about is an opportunity to thwart Governor Wallace's aspirations.

In the meantime, Mr. Carter has been characterizing votes for Senator Jackson as proxy ballots for Governor Wallace and therefore expressions of aid and comfort to the Alabama Governor.

Plea to Udall Backer

In fact, a Miami lawyer, who asked not to be identified other than as a potential supporter of Representative Morris K. Udall (who is not actively running here), said that an important officer in Mr. Carter's campaign had called him recently and asked for a contribution on the premise that it did not really matter whom he was backing.

"He said Carter was more than willing to fairly meet other candidates, such as Udall, in other states but that in Florida it was he and Wallace," the lawyer said. "The man said if I was interested in stopping Wallace, my money could best be spent right now on Carter."

Moreover, Mr. Carter himself has stressed the "stop Wallace" strategy wherever he has taken his campaign, from Oklahoma to Illinois to New Hampshire, where he was a plurality victor last week, to Massachusetts, where he is running on Tuesday.

"It's a matter of who best represents the South," he likes to say. "It is George Wallace or it is people like myself and

[Florida Gov. Reubin] Aske and [Arkansas Senator Dan] Bumpers and [former South Carolina Gov. John] West?"

But yesterday afternoon, Mr. Carter momentarily forgot the theme and told his supporters that winning and not a strategic placement in the vote is what has driven him hard and so long. It was his 33d campaign swing into Florida.

Riding Original Track

By last night, however, at the Broward County Jefferson Jackson Day Dinner in Hollywood, Fla., he was back on the original track, telling nearly 1,500 Democrats that he passionately longs for the day when Florida will "no longer be referred to as 'Wallace country.'"

Earlier, when Mr. Carter arrived for the dinner and took his seat on the dais, a swarm of photographers swooped into position just in front of him, elbowing each other into contractions of body and camera, all searching for precisely the proper angle.

Unknown to the candidate, however, a pretty girl named Dana Flanagan was standing just behind him, holding a head boater just above his head and creating an optical illusion for the lens—a picture of Jimmy Carter wearing a Scoop Jackson hat.

It was only another of those little happenings that seem to brighten a photo journalist's life, but if it was not a profoundly rich parable, it served at least to illustrate that in any Presidential campaign, including Jimmy Carter's here in Florida, things are not always what they seem to be.

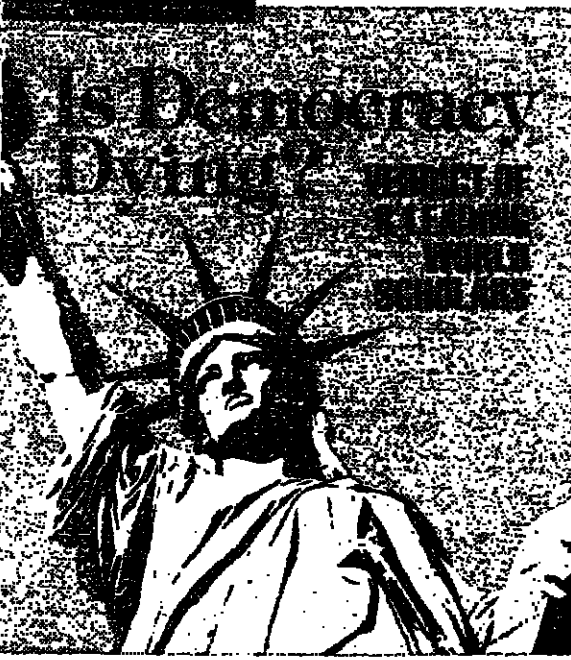
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Advertising

Thompson Sued by Dr. Barnum

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY

The profit problems of the J. Walter Thompson Company suffered in 1973 and 1974 were in a great part due to "mismanagement and waste of corporate assets" in the Diners/Fugazy Travel and Incentive Company, a former top executive of the advertising agency charges in a suit filed last week in State Supreme Court.

These problems led to the agency's choosing a new chief executive, according to the statement filed in court by Dr. H. James Barnum Jr. He also asserts that the management of the company, after written warnings from him, invested further in Diners/Fugazy, failing to notify "the applicable governmental agency," stockholders and certain executives.

He also says that the management "caused J.W.T. to issue financial statements materially misrepresenting J.W.T.'s financial condition."

A year ago the Thompson agency filed a suit against Dr. Barnum, who had been president of the J.W.T. Affiliated Companies, alleging that he had schemed to take away Thompson clients and employees while still on the Thompson payroll. The agency's suit, filed in Federal District Court, sought more than \$1 million in damages.

Dr. Barnum is asking for \$10 million in damages and for injunctive relief from the J. Walter Thompson Company; from Don Johnston, its president and chief executive, and from Edward B. Wilson, its chairman. The plaintiffs are Dr. Barnum, who is a physician, and his company, Barnum Communications.

He charges that Thompson schemed to keep him out of business and that it "wilfully, and with reckless disregard of the falsity of the allegations," said he had tried to kidnap client business while still a Thompson employee.

In commenting on the Barnum suit, a Thompson spokesman said: "We consider Dr. Barnum's claim to be entirely without merit. We expect our complaint to be heard shortly, and we stand by it."

Diners/Fugazy was a joint venture set up in July 1970. Thompson withdrew from it last month.

Throughout his lawsuit papers Dr. Barnum maintains that he approached neither Thompson clients nor Thompson employees until after he severed all connections with the agency on Jan. 31, 1974.

He charges that, two days before that date, the agency brought in outside counsel to seal his office and files and that certain J.W.T. employees "interrogated" his secretary. He says she was dismissed without notice after having told them she knew nothing of Dr. Barnum's plans.

CITIBANK CITICORP

The new logotypes for the bank and its parent company

Citibank Makes Its Name Official

Today the First National City Bank, this city's largest, is changing its name officially to Citibank, which is what folks have been calling it for 164 years anyhow.

To make it even more official, Anspach Grossman Portugal, design consultants, have created an identity program, including new logotypes for both Citibank and Citicorp, its parent company, and a new corporate symbol that looks a bit like a compass without the N, S, E or W.

usual thing — for them. They are going to sponsor a television show, The Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company may sink about \$15 million a year into television, but it has never acted as a sponsor before. Almost all of its money, in fact, has been going into spot television.

Wrigley will be breaking the idea of sponsorship on April 17 on the ABC-TV network with a special called "The Olympic Champions and Challengers."

Part of the available six minutes of commercial time will go to two 30-second spots. One, shot especially for the program, is called "The Whole World's a Friend of Mine." The other introduces a new Doublemint theme, "Great Great Day Day."

A 60-second spot will introduce a point-of-purchase offer — one of 21 solid bronze Olympic insignias for \$1 and a Wrigley's wrapper. The Chicago brewers are spending about \$800,000 to make and present the TV special.

Old Grand-Dad Ads It seems as if it has been forever that Old Grand-Dad Bourbon ads have featured a bottle (but never a busted bottle). Well there's a change a'comin' to the National Distillers Products Company brand through the courtesy of Young & Rubicam.

The new campaign — four color full pages — will show pretty locales with people saying sage things such as: "What a day! Plenty of new powder, gorgeous Wall weather and the whole Washington ski crowd showed up. What more could you ask for?"

Response: "Old Grand-Dad!" Sound a little like Old Forrester or Cutty Sark? The campaign will run in eight national magazines, two black magazines, one regional magazine and three city magazines.

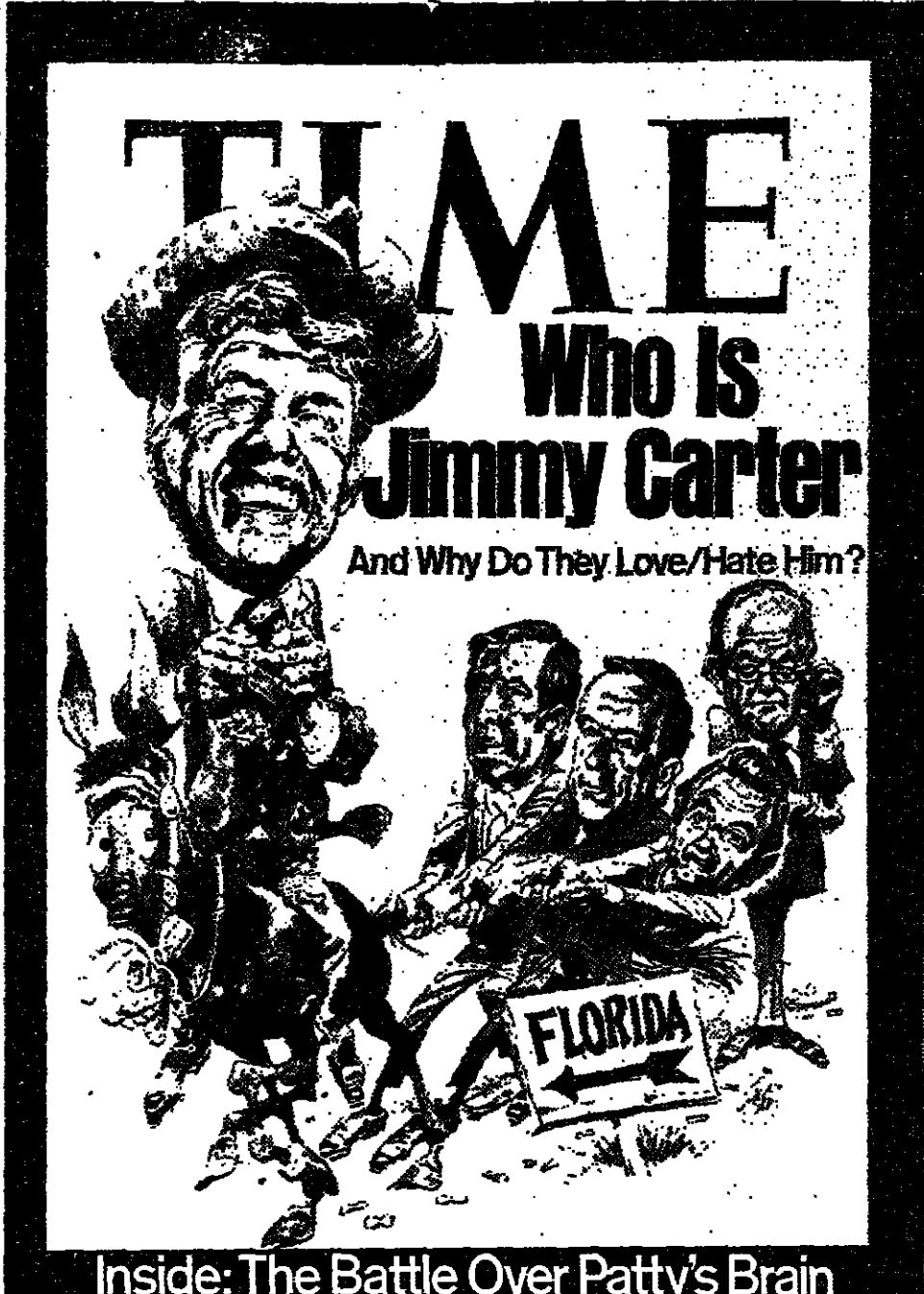
People Gil Rabin, vice president, trade relations, of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Inc., has been elected to the board.

New Corporate Bonds

Table with columns: Date, Amount, Issue, Offered, Price, Yield, Maturity, etc. Includes entries for Penn Gas & Oil, Texas Permian, etc.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGES IN TELEPHONE RATE SCHEDULES

Table with columns: Service, Monthly Rate, Installation Charge. Includes entries for 1. For sending and receiving up to 1200 bits per second, 2. For sending and receiving up to 1800 bits per second, etc.



Inside: The Battle Over Patty's Brain Again this week, more people around the world will get their news from TIME than from any other single source.

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# DEMOCRATS AGREE ON BUDGET CUTS

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

mise between themselves and Mr. Carey's office.

A Democratic official disclosed, however, that Assembly Speaker Stanley Steingut of Brooklyn and the other Democratic leaders did come to preliminary agreement last week on the following points:

They would seek substantial cuts in the spending levels of the so-called "state purposes" side of Mr. Carey's budget—that is, the 40 percent of the budget that pays for state programs, not local assistance. Specifically, the Democrats have found areas where public-relations staffs, among other things, can be reduced, and they have found that a "fairly sizable sum" could be saved from reducing administrative costs in education and mental hygiene, two of the most controversial state agencies.

They would seek to restore some of the \$110 million in cuts that Mr. Carey is seeking in local-assistance education programs, but only if they could assure that the money paid for programs directly beneficial to students and classrooms, and not for administrative costs in local districts. This shift would require some basic formula changes in education aid.

The Democrats would like to reduce some of the reimbursement levels for institutions and physicians in Medicaid and welfare programs, apparently deeper than the reductions Mr. Carey is seeking. If these cuts could be made, the Democrats reason that they could restore some of the services to individual recipients that Mr. Carey is proposing to cut—such as the cuts in home-relief payments for rent and food. The Democrats would also like to restore some of Mr. Carey's proposed cuts in outpatient services to Medicaid patients, which they feel would only lead to higher costs later on from large institutions.

Democrats are also looking carefully at Mr. Carey's revenue-growth estimates, which may be susceptible to upward revision if there is an upturn in the economy. Mr. Carey is projecting a revenue growth of 7.4 percent. An upward revision of one percentage point would mean that the state would have \$100 million worth of revenues to use to restore some of the most painful cuts. One Democrat vowed this week that there would be none of the traditional political gamesmanship on revenue estimates—that they would be revised upward only if they were justified by tax-revenue returns coming in the spring, and not to suit the political needs of the legislators.

A Republican staff member said that his party, too, had reached an informal agreement with Peter C. Goldmark Jr., the State Budget Director, to sit down together in March, when the tax returns come in—particularly the most recent quarter of the sales tax returns—which would reflect any of the boom in retail sales that some economists have been saying took place in December. If the returns show that the state can raise its revenue projections next year—and thereby increase spending—there is an understanding to do so, this official said.

**Wool Council Leaving City**  
DENVER, Feb. 29 (UPI)—The American Wool Council is moving its headquarters from New York to Denver, already the base of the parent American Sheep Producers Council. The council said yesterday the move was part of a program intended to expand the domestic sheep industry.

# 2 Possible Successors to Cunningham Mentioned as Party Chief's Hold on Job Weakens

By FRANK LYNN

Democratic politicians are increasingly predicting that Patrick J. Cunningham's days as Democratic state chairman are numbered, regardless of the eventual outcome of Maurice H. Nadjari's investigation of Mr. Cunningham's role, if any, in the alleged sale of judgeships in the Bronx. In fact, two potential successors are already being discussed—Dominic Baranello, the Suffolk County Democratic leader who was a Carey supporter long before Mr. Cunningham or any other major county leader, and Gerald Cummins, the part-time \$25,000 chairman of the

State Thruway Authority, who was Mr. Carey's campaign manager in 1974 and is still a frequent social companion of the Governor.

Mr. Baranello, who nominated Mr. Carey with a rousing speech at the Democratic State Committee designating meeting, was disappointed when he was not the Governor's choice for state chairman in 1974. He was said to have received consolation in a Carey pledge that he would succeed Mr. Cunningham when he tired of the job.

A favorable omen for Mr. Cummins was the appointment of James Cunningham, a Cummins protégé and no relation to the state chairman, as executive director of

the state committee. The new appointee, who was an advance man in the Carey campaign, may now be serving as an advance man for Mr. Cummins at the state committee.

Feeding the pessimistic assessments of Mr. Cunningham's future is the likelihood that the investigation by the special state prosecutor could drag on through the crucial months before the Democratic National Convention here in July.

Governor Carey alluded to the public-relations problem last week when he said that Mr. Cunningham must clear himself.

"I cannot let it contaminate the atmosphere; nobody is going to get in the way

of a Democratic victory," the Governor said. It was only the latest of a series of similar signals by the Governor.

The Carey inner circle has a new member—Peter Maas, the author of "The Valachi Papers" and "Serpico." Mr. Maas, who has known the Governor for some time, has become an increasingly close adviser, particularly in the Governor's efforts to extricate himself from the public-relations disaster surrounding the Carey effort to dismiss Mr. Nadjari as special state prosecutor.

Another mark of Mr. Maas's influence is that he is given credit for recom-

mending a fellow East Hampton resident, Judith Hope, for the important post of patronage dispenser.

Mr. Maas joins David Garth, Alex Rose and Robert F. Wagner as the Governor's principal advisers outside of government. He in effect replaces Mr. Cunningham, the embattled Democratic state chairman.

The close ties between the Democratic organization and Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington are obvious despite the uncommitted status of Governor Carey and the Democratic state chairman.

In New York City, for example, two of the strongest Democratic leaders—Meade

H. Esposito of Brooklyn and Borough President Donald R. Manes of Queens—are supporting the Washington Senator for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Mr. Cunningham is supposed to be neutral, but of the five Congressional Districts wholly or partly in the Bronx, the Cunningham organization is supporting Mr. Jackson in three districts—the 10th, 20th and 22d Congressional Districts—and is uncommitted in the 21st and 23d.

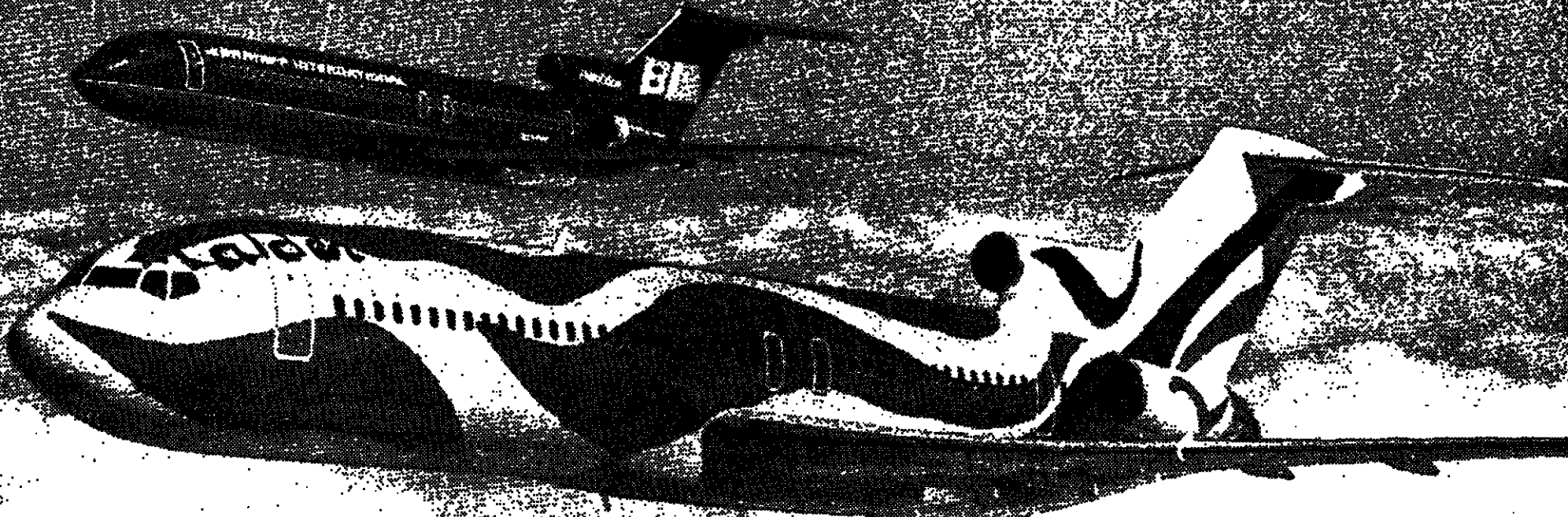
None of the three leaders is particularly enthusiastic about Mr. Jackson. However, their main objective is to elect delegates they can control, and to them, Jackson

slates seem the best the city to win on A

Ellen McCormack, the wife of L.L. housewife for President on an abortion platform, receive Secret Service protection as well as campaign money from she has been qualified bona-fide Presidential data by the Federal Commission.

How many Secret guards? The Secret does not advertise the bars, but one of the Presidential candidates, Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona, has 39 Secret ice guards on round-the-duty, according to his

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8:40 a.m.	11:10 a.m.	Non-stop	8:40 a.m.	12:50 p.m.	*
11:00 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	Non-stop	11:00 a.m.	2:50 p.m.	One-stop
2:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	Non-stop	2:00 p.m.	5:50 p.m.	*
5:00 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	Non-stop	5:00 p.m. (Ex. Sat.)	8:50 p.m.	*
<b>From Kennedy</b>			<b>From Kennedy</b>		
7:50 a.m.	11:10 a.m.	One-stop	7:50 a.m.	12:50 p.m.	*
2:05 p.m.	5:25 p.m.	One-stop	2:05 p.m. (Ex. Sat.)	6:50 p.m.	*
5:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	Non-stop	2:05 p.m.	7:50 p.m.	*
7:30 p.m.	10:05 p.m.	Non-stop	5:30 p.m.	9:25 p.m.	One-stop
<b>From Newark</b>			<b>From Newark</b>		
7:30 a.m.	10:50 a.m.	Two-stop	7:30 p.m.	11:25 p.m.	*
11:00 a.m.	11:20 a.m.	Non-stop	8:55 a.m.	12:50 p.m.	One-stop
1:00 p.m.	1:10 p.m.	Two-stop	9:10 a.m.	2:50 p.m.	*
3:00 p.m. (Ex. Sat.)	3:30 p.m.	Non-stop	1:05 p.m. (Ex. Sat.)	4:50 p.m.	One-stop
5:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	Non-stop	4:00 p.m.	7:50 p.m.	One-stop
7:00 p.m. (Ex. Sat.)	8:25 p.m.	Non-stop	5:55 p.m. (Ex. Sat.)	10:05 p.m.	One-stop

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Emergence Cars 11:50-12:00  
Crosby Cars 12:00-12:15  
Local Fair Shows 12:15-12:30  
LaGuardia (M) 12:30-12:45  
WEDNESDAY  
Gabriel Indus 11:50-12:00  
Elbe-Duane 12:00-12:15  
Ker & Connors 12:15-12:30  
THURSDAY  
Bran Group 11:50-12:00  
Bulova Watch 12:00-12:15  
Tal Alpha Corp 12:15-12:30  
Dow Chemical 12:30-12:45  
Emelburg Oil & Chem 12:45-1:00  
FRIDAY  
Continental Tel 11:50-12:00  
Houston Nat Gas 12:00-12:15

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HARTFORD NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST

Consolidated Statement of Condition

Consolidated Statement of Condition as of December 31, 1975. Assets include Cash and due from banks (\$577,911,000), U.S. Treasury securities (102,787,000), and Total Assets of \$2,015,091,000.

DIRECTORS

- JOHN ALSOP, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer; RICHARD KOEFMAN, Vice Chairman of the Board; FRANCIS F. McGUIRE, Attorney-at-Law; JOHN M. K. DAVIS, Master, Timothy Dwight College; T. MICHELL FORD, President; WILLIAM E. COLE, Attorney; ROBINSON, Robinson & Cole; DURAND B. BLATZ, President and Chief Executive Officer; JOSEPH R. MCCORMICK, President; ANDREW J. REEMANN, Industrial Consultant; FREDERICK D. WATKINS, President; WILLIAM HOBOWITZ, Chairman of the Board and President; MORRISON H. BEACHE, Chairman of the Board and President; ROBERT L. NEWELL, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer; SAMUEL B. FULLER, Executive Vice President; JAMES A. DALEY, Executive Vice President; WILSON WILDE, President and Chief Executive Officer; CHARLES H. KAMAN, Chairman and President; EDWARD L. HENNESSY, JR., Senior Vice President; GLENN W. FERGUSON, President; MARCIA P. ALCOBN, Commissioner; EDDYTHE J. GAINES, Superintendent of Schools.

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY as of December 31, 1975. Demand deposits: \$1,070,981,000; Total Liabilities: \$1,793,451,000; Total Shareholders' Equity: \$2,015,091,000.

EARNINGS

Earnings for 1975 and 1974. 1975: Income before Securities Transactions \$8,721,000; Net Income \$8,650,000. 1974: Income before Securities Transactions \$8,953,000; Net Income \$8,874,000.

HARTFORD NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

Wholly owned subsidiary of HARTFORD NATIONAL CORPORATION. MAIN BANKING PREMISES: 777 Main Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06115. INTERNATIONAL OFFICES: London, Nassau. Chartered as Hartford Bank, 1792. Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Reserve System.

FED TIGHTENING OF POLICY SEEN

Continued From Page 35. The Fed's absence last Friday could be a sign of a policy shift. The Reserve remained absent from the money market at a time when it was expected to inject reserves into the banking system, but it turned out that the central bank was not signaling any shift in policy. The Fed's absence last Friday could be a sign of a policy shift. The Reserve remained absent from the money market at a time when it was expected to inject reserves into the banking system, but it turned out that the central bank was not signaling any shift in policy.

Wall St. Handling Big Volume Def

Continued From Page 33. Less than a decade ago, executives rarely spoke with back-office clerks working alongside agents trying to stay with little more than a pencil. Today they with the aid of hundreds of millions of dollars of sophisticated computer. Even the term 'back office' has been junked. Saturday catch-up work on the trading floor, as it did the once last month, but he also said, 'All our options are open; we'll look at it week to week.'

Late Flu Wave Spurs Cough Remedy Sales

Continued From Page 35. Inc., Coricidin (Schering-Plough Corporation) and Alka-Seltzer Plus (Miles Laboratories Inc.). In cough preparations, Vicks Formula 44, Vicks cough syrup together account for more than half the market. Other products, such as Chesebrough-Pond's Pertussin and the Bristol-Myers Company's Silence Is Golden are far behind. Both segments are fairly stable, analysts explain, because it takes millions of dollars to establish the name recognition needed for a successful product.

NEW LAW TO LIFT SUPPLIES OF RICE

Continued From Page 35. somewhat higher than the 1.65 million permitted last year under the old law. The new legislation was vigorously supported by groups such as the Chinese American Restaurant Association. Its spokesman, Robert Tsang, said that Chinese restaurateurs in September 1972 were paying \$12 for 100 pounds of long grain rice. The same rice cost \$40 in December 1973, a year of world shortage. The price now is about \$18.50. A Bronx supermarket that sells a large amount of rice to Hispanic customers sold processed rice in 10-pound bags for \$1.79 on Nov. 30, 1972. On March 1, 1974, it charged \$3.79, and now it charges \$2.29. These figures, compiled by Martin Simon, an economist and senior vice president of the Connell Rice and Sugar Company, emphasize the importance of price to consumers who are large users. Mr. Simon pointed out that Americans eat about 7 pounds of rice per capita yearly, but Chinese-Americans sometimes eat rice three times a day, consuming possibly 300 pounds a year. Rice ranks as an important crop in five states, which house the necessary hot, sunny days and water—Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and California. Philip and Bryan Moery, who own a farm at Wynne, Ark., are typical of the farmers who approve the new legislation. 'It will give a healthy jolt to the rice industry,' Philip Moery said. Many rice farmers, however, dislike the new legislation. Leonard Hensgens of Crowley, La., said a recent meeting was held in his area a few nights ago by 500 rice farmers who were worried about the future. Mr. Hensgens' group will try to have the law changed after the two-year period for which it is effective. Looking ahead as an economist Mr. Simon, of the Connell Company, says that the population of rice-eating nations is growing faster than rice production, which means that exports from the United States should increase.

DEPOSITORY'S DATA ON STOCKS SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (UPI)—Senator Lee Metcalf said today that stockholders in major corporations were being denied the right to learn the identity of owners of stock being held in a depository trust controlled by the New York Stock Exchange. The Montana Democrat cited Gulf and Western Industries, Inc., a multinational conglomerate, and the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., the nation's largest electric utility, as companies that have refused stockholders' requests for information on the

City of Helsinki

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Fiscal Act of 1965, of the City of Helsinki (the 'City') that the City has determined that the City is entitled to the amount of its outstanding bonds listed in the attached schedule below. The City is hereby notified that the said redemption of 100% will become due on the date specified in the schedule below upon each bond so to be redeemed the Corporate Trust Office of the Trust Company, One Wall Street, New York, New York 10015 and from after such redemption date interest on such bonds shall cease to accrue. The City of Helsinki hereby certifies that the said redemption of 100% of the bonds listed in the schedule below is in accordance with the provisions of the Fiscal Act of 1965. The City of Helsinki hereby certifies that the said redemption of 100% of the bonds listed in the schedule below is in accordance with the provisions of the Fiscal Act of 1965.

Fedders Corporation has purchased certain assets of the non-automotive business of the Airtemp Division of Chrysler Corporation. The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Fedders Corporation in this transaction. ALLEN & COMPANY INCORPORATED. March 1, 1976

PUBLIC NOTICE. NEW YORK STATE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT. Notice of Public Hearing on the Closing of Two City Health Parks Pursuant to Subchapter 2 of Section 1703 of the Charter of the City of New York.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

Pursuant to the provisions of Article III, Paragraph (d) (iv) of its Certificate of Incorporation, Jim Walter Corporation has called for redemption all of its shares of \$2 Convertible Series 1—Third Preferred Stock on May 1, 1976. Each share of \$2 Convertible Series 1—Third Preferred Stock is convertible into three shares of Jim Walter Corporation Common Stock through the close of business on April 30, 1976. The shareholders have been notified in writing. This notice appears as a matter of record only.

Listen to The People. 'It would cost me money if I had to switch my checking account from my savings bank to a commercial bank. That's one reason why I'm in favor of my savings bank offering checking services.'

The people want checking accounts at Savings Banks. And they want them now. Savings Banks the human side of banking. VINCENT PHILLIPS, Architect. CITY OF HELSINKI. Dated: March 1, 1976

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION. Pursuant to the provisions of Article III, Paragraph (d) (iv) of its Certificate of Incorporation, Jim Walter Corporation has called for redemption all of its shares of \$2 Convertible Series 1—Third Preferred Stock on May 1, 1976. Each share of \$2 Convertible Series 1—Third Preferred Stock is convertible into three shares of Jim Walter Corporation Common Stock through the close of business on April 30, 1976. The shareholders have been notified in writing. This notice appears as a matter of record only.

Duke Power Company. Earnings Statement for Twelve Months Ended December 31, 1975. Duke Power Company has made generally available to its security holders an earnings statement for the period January 1, 1975 to December 31, 1975, such period beginning after the effective date of the Company's registration statement covering 4,000,000 additional shares of Common Stock issued with the Securities and Exchange Commission statement of intent will be mailed on request to all of the Company's security holders who have not received copies and other interested parties. Such earnings statement is made generally available to security holders in accordance with the provisions of Section 11(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Handwritten signature: CH. 1/20/1970



# Trucks Fall Behind in Automotive Sales Race

Continued From Page 35

to an industry official, sales were off 6 percent last year, from 26,000 units to 24,000. Even the 6,000-pound off-highway trucks received a boost last year from the Government and the military. With the economic downturn, businesses delayed buying new trucks, while a new safety standard, No. 10, in the big trucks, did not always work. Some were charged that they did not always work. Some were charged that they did not always work. Some were charged that they did not always work.

later in the year. "We are seeing a little gain in orders compared with six months ago," said James T. Riley, truck sales manager for the division of the General Motors Corporation. "Some people hope the rule will be changed, but they will be coming back to the market regardless." "You are going to see a decided upturn in the heavy-truck business because of the business upturn. These vehicles were out and need to be replaced. I am forecasting a 30 percent gain in business beginning in June, for the industry." Although Chevrolet is the perennial leader in car sales and is No. 1 in over-all truck sales, it trails Ford in the medium-truck market, while six companies lead Chevrolet in the heavy-truck market. "We are relatively new in the heavy-duty truck business," Mr. Riley said. "We really only started in 1970 and have 140 dealers, while Ford started in 1958. It is still a building process for us." The heavy-truck market is

paced by the International Harvester Company, with Ford second. Combining the medium- and heavy-truck markets, Ford claims leadership. John A. Betti, the Ford Motor Company's vice president in charge of truck operations, said big-truck orders picked up almost immediately when the brake standard was stayed, then sagged again when it was reinstated. "The rule went into effect a year ago and has had a depressing impact on a market," Mr. Betti said. Ford and the other manufacturers have not actually opposed the rule but have suggested that it was imposed hastily. Mr. Betti and Mr. Riley agree that resolution of the brake rule, one way or the other, would be best for the industry. Federal safety officials announced a change in the brake standard last Thursday. A spokesman in Washington said: "It still requires the antikick system, but it allows a longer stopping distance. We hope this will eliminate the controversy."

The change lengthened the permissible stopping distance at 60 miles an hour from 277 feet to 293 feet. Truck industry sources said the change would permit the removal of the antikick system from some trucks. They also said they thought it would "take some of the indecision out of the standard and help the market improve." "If you assume some stability in the brake rule, we feel the combined medium- and heavy-duty truck market could be up 16 percent in 1976 to 320,000 from 275,000 last year," Mr. Betti said. However, that would still leave sales below the 1974 level of 378,000. Sales in 1975 were down 27 percent from 1974. The brake standard drove the Chrysler Corporation out of the heavy-duty market with its Dodge trucks. "The money we would have had to spend in converting our vehicles to meet the standard wasn't worth it at our volume in the big-truck business," said Robert McCarty, sales vice president for Chrysler.

## IRS Sales

Board Plans to Add and Its First Woman

Mobil Oil Corporation announced yesterday that it would add Howard L. Sheldon, chairman and chief executive officer of the American Petroleum Institute, to its board of directors. Mr. Sheldon, who would be the first woman to serve on the board, is a director of the American Life Assurance Corporation, the First City Corporation and as well as a number of other companies. He is expected to be on the board at the next meeting, which is scheduled for April 1, 1976.

## A.&P. Finds Progress in Turnaround Bid

Continued From Page 35

"Where Economy Originates" program. This program brought the company increases in sales but at great expense and led to the 1972 deficit. The immense store-closing program, backed by a \$200 million reserve, followed. It involved only \$165 million in costs, allowing A.&P. to plow back \$35 million of the reserve. Mr. Scott, formerly chief executive of Albertson's, the Northwestern supermarket chain, found that "basically everyone here agreed that new things had to be done." He said, "We spent a lot of time cueing in people, but their basic realization that improvements were needed made all the difference." WEO was abandoned, and a "Price and Pride" program was substituted for both external advertising and internal communications. Mr. Scott believes that "most of our people are now convinced that we are on the comeback trail, and we feel we have also improved our image with the consuming public."

## BANGOR PUNTA CALLS DAMAGES EXCESSIVE

The Bangor Punta Corporation said in a statement yesterday that it questioned the amount of damages the Government was seeking to levy against it as a result of the suit by Chris-Craft Industries Inc. Chris-Craft's suit stems from Bangor Punta's take-over bid for the Piper Aircraft Company in 1969, which was contested by both concerns. Last Friday, Government lawyers argued before the Supreme Court that a judgment against Bangor Punta made by a lesser court last April be allowed to stand. Yesterday, David W. Wallace, chairman of Bangor Punta, stated: "It was just this issue of damages, among other issues, that we have been hopeful that the Supreme Court would look at. After all this is the largest Securities Act damage award in history—\$56 million." Mr. Wallace asserted that the damages asked were at least \$14 million more than was warranted.

## Truck Industry Sources Said

Truck industry sources said the change would permit the removal of the antikick system from some trucks. They also said they thought it would "take some of the indecision out of the standard and help the market improve." "If you assume some stability in the brake rule, we feel the combined medium- and heavy-duty truck market could be up 16 percent in 1976 to 320,000 from 275,000 last year," Mr. Betti said. However, that would still leave sales below the 1974 level of 378,000. Sales in 1975 were down 27 percent from 1974. The brake standard drove the Chrysler Corporation out of the heavy-duty market with its Dodge trucks. "The money we would have had to spend in converting our vehicles to meet the standard wasn't worth it at our volume in the big-truck business," said Robert McCarty, sales vice president for Chrysler.

the opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Bonds is exempt under existing statutes, regulations and court decisions from all present Federal Income Taxes and from State of Colorado Income Taxes.

Moody's Rating: (Con.) A Standard & Poor's Rating: A

# \$60,000,000

## Platte River Power Authority

### Colorado

#### Electric Revenue Bonds, Series B

Due: June 1, as shown below

Principal and semi-annual interest (June 1 and December 1, commencing December 1, 1976) are payable at the principal office of the Trustee, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, New York, New York, or Bank of America N.T. & S.A., San Francisco, California, or Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois, or United Bank of Denver, N.A., Denver, Colorado, Paying Agents. Bonds are available as coupon bonds in the denomination of \$5,000, or as fully registered bonds in denominations of \$5,000 or any multiple thereof. Coupon and registered bonds are interchangeable. The Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity as more fully described in the Official Statement.

Electric Revenue Bonds are payable from and secured by a pledge of all revenues derived by the Authority from the ownership and operation of the Electric System and from other funds held under the General Bond Resolution as more fully put forth in the Official Statement. These Bonds are not an obligation of the State of Colorado nor any municipality of the State of Colorado.

Principal Amount	Maturity	Interest Rate	Price	Principal Amount	Maturity	Interest Rate	Price
\$ 690,000	1982	5.20%	100%	\$1,085,000	1990	6 1/2%	100%
725,000	1983	5.40	100	1,160,000	1991	6.60	100
765,000	1984	5.60	100	1,235,000	1992	6%	100
810,000	1985	5.80	100	1,315,000	1993	6.80	100
855,000	1986	6	100	1,405,000	1994	6.90	100
905,000	1987	6.10	100	1,505,000	1995	7	100
960,000	1988	6%	100	1,610,000	1996	7	100
1,020,000	1989	6.40	100				

\$ 9,920,000 7 1/2% Term Bonds Due June 1, 2001, Price 100%  
 \$34,035,000 7.30% Term Bonds Due June 1, 2011, Price 100%

These Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by the underwriters, subject to the approval of validity of the bonds by Messrs. Orrick, Herrington, Rowley & Sutcliffe, San Francisco, California, Bond Counsel, and the approval of certain legal matters by Messrs. Mudge, Rose, Guthrie & Alexander, New York, New York, Counsel for the Underwriters. The offering of these Bonds is made only by means of the Official Statement, copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned only in such States in which the underwriters may lawfully offer these securities.

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| White, Weld & Co.<br>Incorporated                | The First Boston Corporation                                  | Boettcher & Company                                    |
| Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.<br>Incorporated         | Alex. Brown & Sons  | Bear, Stearns & Co.                                    |
| Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.<br>Incorporated       | Dillon, Read Municipal<br>Division of Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. | Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette<br>Securities Corporation |
| Drexel Burnham & Co.<br>Incorporated             | Goldman, Sachs & Co.  | Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes<br>Incorporated     |
| E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.<br>Incorporated      | Kidder, Peabody & Co.<br>Incorporated                         | Lazard Frères & Co.<br>Incorporated                    |
| Lehman Brothers<br>Incorporated                  | Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith<br>Incorporated         | W. H. Morton & Co.<br>(Div. of American Express Co.)   |
| M. H. Deane & Co.<br>Incorporated                | Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis<br>Incorporated               | Reynolds Securities Inc.                               |
| Morgan Brothers<br>Incorporated                  | Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.<br>Incorporated                    | Shields Model Roland<br>Incorporated                   |
| Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.<br>Incorporated | Weeden & Co.<br>Incorporated                                  | Wertheim & Co., Inc.<br>Incorporated                   |
| Dean Witter & Co.<br>Incorporated                | Bosworth, Sullivan & Company<br>Incorporated                  | Coughlin and Company, Inc.<br>Incorporated             |
| Windsor, Smith & Samford, Inc.<br>Incorporated   | Kirchner, Moore & Company<br>Incorporated                     | Stern Brothers & Co.<br>Incorporated                   |

This announcement is not an offer of securities for sale or a solicitation of an offer to buy securities.

New Issue March 1, 1976

# \$100,000,000

## "PEFCO"

### Private Export Funding Corporation

7 1/2% Secured Notes, Series C, Due March 1, 1983

Price 100% plus accrued interest from March 1, 1976

The due and punctual payment of interest on the Notes is directly guaranteed by the Export-Import Bank of the United States, such guarantee being backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. The full and timely payment of principal on the Notes is secured by the principal cash flow from obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States which are pledged with the Trustee under the Indenture pursuant to which the Notes are issued.

Copies of the prospectus may be obtained from each of the undersigned (who are among the underwriters named in the prospectus) as may legally offer these securities under applicable securities laws.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.                                       | Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith<br>Incorporated | Salomon Brothers                                       |
| The First Boston Corporation                                  | Goldman, Sachs & Co.                                  | Lehman Brothers<br>Incorporated                        |
| Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.                                      | Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.<br>Incorporated            | Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette<br>Securities Corporation |
| Drexel Burnham & Co.<br>Incorporated                          | Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes<br>Incorporated    | E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.                            |
| Kidder, Peabody & Co.<br>Incorporated                         | Kuhn, Loeb & Co.<br>Incorporated                      | Lazard Frères & Co.<br>Incorporated                    |
| Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis<br>Incorporated               | Reynolds Securities Inc.                              | Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.<br>Incorporated       |
| Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.<br>Incorporated                   | Wertheim & Co., Inc.<br>Incorporated                  | White, Weld & Co.<br>Incorporated                      |
| Bear, Stearns & Co.   | L. F. Rothschild & Co.<br>Incorporated                | Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.<br>Incorporated             |
| Shields Model Roland Securities<br>Incorporated               | Weeden & Co.<br>Incorporated                          | ABD Securities Corporation                             |
| Alex. Brown & Sons  | Daiwa Securities America Inc.                         | EuroPartners Securities Corporation                    |
| Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.                                | Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc.                  | New York Hanseatic<br>Division of Stuart Brothers      |
| The Nikko Securities Co.<br>International, Inc.               | Nomura Securities International, Inc.                 | Wm. E. Pollock & Co., Inc.                             |
| R. W. Pressprich & Co.<br>Incorporated                        | SoGen-Swiss International Corporation                 |  |
| Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeier Inc.<br>Incorporated | Spencer Trask & Co.<br>Incorporated                   |  |
| Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc.                             | UBS-DB Corporation                                    | Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.                        |
| Yamaichi International (America), Inc.                        | Advest Co.  | American Securities Corporation                        |
| Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.                             | Carroll McEntee & McGinley<br>Incorporated            | First Albany Corporation                               |
| Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.                                 | New Japan Securities<br>International, Inc.           | Rand & Co., Inc.                                       |

### Redemption Notice

#### City of Oslo (Norway)

5 1/2% Sinking Fund External Loan Bonds due April 1, 1977

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, there has been selected by lot for redemption on April 1, 1976, and on that date it is intended to redeem, through operation of the Sinking Fund, at 100 per cent. of the principal amount thereof, \$72,000 principal amount of Bonds of the issue above designated, bearing the following serial numbers:

- BOND NUMBERS
- |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 18  | 582  | 1267 | 1600 | 2075 | 2405 | 2694 | 2831 | 3283 | 3556 | 4119 | 4594 | 5091 | 7354 | 7939 | 8285 | 8439 | 8610 | 9186 | 9616 |
| 24  | 597  | 1268 | 1601 | 2076 | 2406 | 2695 | 2832 | 3284 | 3557 | 4120 | 4595 | 5092 | 7355 | 7940 | 8286 | 8440 | 8611 | 9187 | 9617 |
| 30  | 612  | 1269 | 1602 | 2077 | 2407 | 2696 | 2833 | 3285 | 3558 | 4121 | 4596 | 5093 | 7356 | 7941 | 8287 | 8441 | 8612 | 9188 | 9618 |
| 36  | 627  | 1270 | 1603 | 2078 | 2408 | 2697 | 2834 | 3286 | 3559 | 4122 | 4597 | 5094 | 7357 | 7942 | 8288 | 8442 | 8613 | 9189 | 9619 |
| 42  | 642  | 1271 | 1604 | 2079 | 2409 | 2698 | 2835 | 3287 | 3560 | 4123 | 4598 | 5095 | 7358 | 7943 | 8289 | 8443 | 8614 | 9190 | 9620 |
| 48  | 657  | 1272 | 1605 | 2080 | 2410 | 2699 | 2836 | 3288 | 3561 | 4124 | 4599 | 5096 | 7359 | 7944 | 8290 | 8444 | 8615 | 9191 | 9621 |
| 54  | 672  | 1273 | 1606 | 2081 | 2411 | 2700 | 2837 | 3289 | 3562 | 4125 | 4600 | 5097 | 7360 | 7945 | 8291 | 8445 | 8616 | 9192 | 9622 |
| 60  | 687  | 1274 | 1607 | 2082 | 2412 | 2701 | 2838 | 3290 | 3563 | 4126 | 4601 | 5098 | 7361 | 7946 | 8292 | 8446 | 8617 | 9193 | 9623 |
| 66  | 702  | 1275 | 1608 | 2083 | 2413 | 2702 | 2839 | 3291 | 3564 | 4127 | 4602 | 5099 | 7362 | 7947 | 8293 | 8447 | 8618 | 9194 | 9624 |
| 72  | 717  | 1276 | 1609 | 2084 | 2414 | 2703 | 2840 | 3292 | 3565 | 4128 | 4603 | 5100 | 7363 | 7948 | 8294 | 8448 | 8619 | 9195 | 9625 |
| 78  | 732  | 1277 | 1610 | 2085 | 2415 | 2704 | 2841 | 3293 | 3566 | 4129 | 4604 | 5101 | 7364 | 7949 | 8295 | 8449 | 8620 | 9196 | 9626 |
| 84  | 747  | 1278 | 1611 | 2086 | 2416 | 2705 | 2842 | 3294 | 3567 | 4130 | 4605 | 5102 | 7365 | 7950 | 8296 | 8450 | 8621 | 9197 | 9627 |
| 90  | 762  | 1279 | 1612 | 2087 | 2417 | 2706 | 2843 | 3295 | 3568 | 4131 | 4606 | 5103 | 7366 | 7951 | 8297 | 8451 | 8622 | 9198 | 9628 |
| 96  | 777  | 1280 | 1613 | 2088 | 2418 | 2707 | 2844 | 3296 | 3569 | 4132 | 4607 | 5104 | 7367 | 7952 | 8298 | 8452 | 8623 | 9199 | 9629 |
| 102 | 792  | 1281 | 1614 | 2089 | 2419 | 2708 | 2845 | 3297 | 3570 | 4133 | 4608 | 5105 | 7368 | 7953 | 8299 | 8453 | 8624 | 9200 | 9630 |
| 108 | 807  | 1282 | 1615 | 2090 | 2420 | 2709 | 2846 | 3298 | 3571 | 4134 | 4609 | 5106 | 7369 | 7954 | 8300 | 8454 | 8625 | 9201 | 9631 |
| 114 | 822  | 1283 | 1616 | 2091 | 2421 | 2710 | 2847 | 3299 | 3572 | 4135 | 4610 | 5107 | 7370 | 7955 | 8301 | 8455 | 8626 | 9202 | 9632 |
| 120 | 837  | 1284 | 1617 | 2092 | 2422 | 2711 | 2848 | 3300 | 3573 | 4136 | 4611 | 5108 | 7371 | 7956 | 8302 | 8456 | 8627 | 9203 | 9633 |
| 126 | 852  | 1285 | 1618 | 2093 | 2423 | 2712 | 2849 | 3301 | 3574 | 4137 | 4612 | 5109 | 7372 | 7957 | 8303 | 8457 | 8628 | 9204 | 9634 |
| 132 | 867  | 1286 | 1619 | 2094 | 2424 | 2713 | 2850 | 3302 | 3575 | 4138 | 4613 | 5110 | 7373 | 7958 | 8304 | 8458 | 8629 | 9205 | 9635 |
| 138 | 882  | 1287 | 1620 | 2095 | 2425 | 2714 | 2851 | 3303 | 3576 | 4139 | 4614 | 5111 | 7374 | 7959 | 8305 | 8459 | 8630 | 9206 | 9636 |
| 144 | 897  | 1288 | 1621 | 2096 | 2426 | 2715 | 2852 | 3304 | 3577 | 4140 | 4615 | 5112 | 7375 | 7960 | 8306 | 8460 | 8631 | 9207 | 9637 |
| 150 | 912  | 1289 | 1622 | 2097 | 2427 | 2716 | 2853 | 3305 | 3578 | 4141 | 4616 | 5113 | 7376 | 7961 | 8307 | 8461 | 8632 | 9208 | 9638 |
| 156 | 927  | 1290 | 1623 | 2098 | 2428 | 2717 | 2854 | 3306 | 3579 | 4142 | 4617 | 5114 | 7377 | 7962 | 8308 | 8462 | 8633 | 9209 | 9639 |
| 162 | 942  | 1291 | 1624 | 2099 | 2429 | 2718 | 2855 | 3307 | 3580 | 4143 | 4618 | 5115 | 7378 | 7963 | 8309 | 8463 | 8634 | 9210 | 9640 |
| 168 | 957  | 1292 | 1625 | 2100 | 2430 | 2719 | 2856 | 3308 | 3581 | 4144 | 4619 | 5116 | 7379 | 7964 | 8310 | 8464 | 8635 | 9211 | 9641 |
| 174 | 972  | 1293 | 1626 | 2101 | 2431 | 2720 | 2857 | 3309 | 3582 | 4145 | 4620 | 5117 | 7380 | 7965 | 8311 | 8465 | 8636 | 9212 | 9642 |
| 180 | 987  | 1294 | 1627 | 2102 | 2432 | 2721 | 2858 | 3310 | 3583 | 4146 | 4621 | 5118 | 7381 | 7966 | 8312 | 8466 | 8637 | 9213 | 9643 |
| 186 | 1002 | 1295 | 1628 | 2103 | 2433 | 2722 | 2859 | 3311 | 3584 | 4147 | 4622 | 5119 | 7382 | 7967 | 8313 | 8467 | 8638 | 9214 | 9644 |
| 192 | 1017 | 1296 | 1629 | 2104 | 2434 | 2723 | 2860 | 3312 | 3585 | 4148 | 4623 | 5120 | 7383 | 7968 | 8314 | 8468 | 8639 | 9215 | 9645 |
| 198 | 1032 | 1297 | 1630 | 2105 | 2435 | 2724 | 2861 | 3313 | 3586 | 4149 | 4624 | 5121 | 7384 | 7969 | 8315 | 8469 | 8640 | 9216 | 9646 |
| 204 | 1047 | 1298 | 1631 | 2106 | 2436 | 2725 | 2862 | 3314 | 3587 | 4150 | 4625 | 5122 | 7385 | 7970 | 8316 | 8470 | 8641 | 9217 | 9647 |
| 210 | 1062 | 1299 | 1632 | 2107 | 2437 | 2726 | 2863 | 3315 | 3588 | 4151 | 4626 | 5123 | 7386 | 7971 | 8317 | 8471 | 8642 | 9218 | 9    |



Notice of Redemption

Pennsylvania Electric Company

Cumulative Preferred Stock, 11.72% Series J

To the Holders of record as of February 25, 1976, who have had shares of the above-described Preferred Stock called for redemption.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 3, Article 6th of the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Pennsylvania Electric Company...

Table with columns: Certificate Number, Shares To Be Redeemed, Certificate Number, Shares To Be Redeemed, Certificate Number, Shares To Be Redeemed. Includes certificates PJM13 through PJM46.

Table with columns: Certificate Number, Shares To Be Redeemed, Certificate Number, Shares To Be Redeemed, Certificate Number, Shares To Be Redeemed. Includes certificates PJ243 through PJ254.

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Table with columns: Certificate Number, Shares To Be Redeemed, Certificate Number, Shares To Be Redeemed, Certificate Number, Shares To Be Redeemed. Includes certificates PJO1746.

The Certificates bearing the numbers above specified will be redeemed and paid in whole or in part, as above set forth, on and after April 1, 1976, at a price of \$100 per share...

IMPORTANT On April 1, 1976 the Company will deposit funds necessary for such redemption in trust with the Redemption Agent for the account of the holders of the shares of the aforesaid Preferred Stock...

Dated: February 27, 1976

Workers Outshout Demonstrators at Nuclear Plant

BUCHANAN, N.Y., Feb. 29—Demonstrators calling for the closing of the Indian Point nuclear power plant were outnumbered and outshouted today by union members...



A member of Utility Workers Union jeers at demonstrators who seek to shut down Indian Point nuclear plant.

George Washington Bridge falling down. Westchester County Sheriff Thomas Delaney, who was on hand with a group of deputy sheriffs, concurred. "The chances of a leak are one in a million," he said...

When Mrs. Abzug arrived, wearing a black coat and a hat, she was surrounded by supporters and newsmen. Union demonstrators greeted her with jeers and shouts of "Go home Bella" and "We want jobs."

Mrs. Abzug assured those who could hear her that, although she advocated the closing of Indian Point until its safety could be investigated, she was concerned about the resulting loss of jobs. She said she had introduced legislation providing for financial assistance, retraining and job placement for workers at plants closed for environmental reasons.

'Avaricious Powers' Termining workers 'victims of avaricious powers, like Con Ed' she called for a coalition with them, "to assure them it's a danger to them as well as us and that they will not lose their jobs as a result of an environmental closing."

The heckling rose in volume as she spoke, however, and her message was largely unheard. "I want to explain to them why I'm here today," she announced, and strode over the barricades, walked across the road and confronted the crowd of union members...

Environmentalists See Effect on Jobs as a False Issue

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6 by the New York Scientists' Committee for Public Information indicated that at least 15 of 30 Manhattan-based environmental organizations were in

serious difficulty with dim prospects of receiving the money they needed from traditional sources—industry and foundations—and that they were in danger of becoming extinct unless they were kept going by volunteer effort. In any event, the ranks of unpaid volunteers are growing rapidly in the environmental movement.

Interviews in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut indicated that the situation is similar in other areas, but, with the exception of the most affluent communities, all of them are in trouble. Those less affected, both in the city and out of it, are generally those concerned with scholarly projects and research into areas not strictly regarded as environmental.

A typically hard-pressed city group is the New York City Clean Air Campaign, which has found the Fund for the City of New York, a private foundation and its only financial support, that financing will be withdrawn this year.

Marcy Benstock, director and founder, said she attached no particular significance to the move, since foundations frequently liked to diversify their organizations they supported. The group grew out of a West Side neighborhood organization founded five years ago to get boilers upgraded and buildings superintendents trained to operate them.

Miss Benstock, who says she was not an environmentalist when she started, soon saw enforcement of air-pollution laws as a citywide problem and she has been an advocate ever since. Her money will run out this spring. "When that happens, I'll work for free and use my savings," said Miss Benstock.

Another advocate who plans to try to support his faltering organization is Brian T. Ketcham, engineer and vice president of the Citizens for Clean Air. That organization is \$25,000 in the hole, Mr. Ketcham says. He has solicited 200 corporations and 30 foundations in an effort, thus far unsuccessful, to raise the \$100,000 he believes he needs to operate effectively for a year.

Mr. Ketcham has not been collecting his salary with any regularity and last year paid himself \$20,000 instead of the \$30,000 that was budgeted. He was ordered to vacate his offices at 25 Broad Street, which he has had rent-free for two years, because a paying tenant wants them. However, his landlord is providing smaller rent-free quarters on another floor.

Mr. Ketcham attributes his organization's problems to litigation costs incurred in such efforts as trying to get the city to enforce Federal measures in air-pollution control. "I never expected the dry spell to last so long," Mr. Ketcham said, "but this does not mean we are going to go under." He said that they would remain tenacious, adding: "I'm going to try to support it myself, if nobody else wants to."

The scientists' committee, which conducted the survey into the fiscal problems of the other groups, has problems of its own. Judith Dvoskin, executive director, received notice, and the environment became the scapegoat, was also in the nor did her predecessor in New Jersey by David hein, who has since become regional director for the New

York office of the Department of Environmental Conservation. Both were forced to collect unemployment insurance at one point, and Miss Dvoskin had to seek additional funds from her family. "If we had taken salaries, the committee would be out of business now," Miss Dvoskin said.

As bad as money problems are, they aren't ranked as most important by even the most hard-pressed groups. As John Adams, the planning and public decision-making process, Major projects would be subjected to a state environmental review, much as the Federal Government reviews projects in which Federal funds are involved.

"Environmental controls create jobs," said Mr. Adams, who says his agency provides lawyers and legal advice for environmental battles all over the country. "We just don't have a focus in Albany and I think the Governor has misread this one. My feeling is he doesn't realize how many of us are concerned and that we have memories like elephants."

Much the same sentiments were expressed by Red Vandiver, a Long Island environmental consultant who is a veteran of many battles in the New York area, including the successful one to prevent Consolidated Edison from building a controversial power plant at Storm King Mountain near Cornwall, N.Y.

Charges Misinformation "If I were to express my concerns, it would be about the attitude of government, the public being royally misinformed about what is at stake and industry, which is not going to move until it is forced to."

"If we are going to dream up bad projects and not have any checks on them, we might as well write off the future totally. Thirty years ago environmentalists warned that overdevelopment in Nassau County without water conservation or recharge would create a water charge. Government said, 'don't worry, we have plenty of water.' Well, we don't have plenty of water and the Nassau supply may not hold out until 1985. If there had been decent planning, there would be water enough to accept new industry and provide new jobs."

"In the long term, environmentalists will bolster the economy if you look at the industrial recruitment advertising, not one town ever says, 'come to our town because we have already polluted everything and you don't have to worry.' No, the idea is to put your factory where there is good water, good land and recreation within five minutes of the plant."

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Situations Wanted 3081
HOUSEKEEPER-Live-In
9 yr. exp. in hotel, very active...

Situations Wanted 3081
HOUSEKEEPER-Live-In
9 yr. exp. in hotel, very active...



# New Hampshire Growth Linked to Tax Rise

By JOHN KIFNER  
of the New York Times

N.H.—Here, near the se where Robert Frost is poetry, new brick houses perch inconspicuously out from the ground. And the 28 running into signs in quick succession: Burger King, Jack-in-the-Box, Pizza Hut, K-Mart, Salem Plaza, and a new shopping center.

These plants on fresh industrial parks near the big shopping state line in Nashua, N.H., hardly matches the image of the granite state during the season when one can hardly rustle with a mountain accent, the mountains and town in quiet hamlets. It is a suburban sprawl spreading from the Massachusetts border just below Manchester, N.H., that has made the state a "Taxachusetts."

Highly localized growth is the 11th largest in the country, according to Census Bureau figures, despite a general trend of people leaving Northern cities toward the states of the South.

The state's growth rate for 1975 was 10.9 percent compared with 10.9 percent for New England and 4.8 percent for the country. With the ex-

ception of Florida, New Hampshire was the fastest growing state east of the Rocky Mountains.

The growth has been highly localized in the southeastern corner of the state. Just as the mill towns and commerce of earlier New Hampshire grew up along the Merrimack and other rivers, the new growth spreads out the sides of the super highways—interstate 93 in the center of the state, I-85 toward the sea coast and the Everett Turnpike to the west—that runs south to Boston.

Invariably, one word sums up the reasons for the growth: Taxes.

To be sure there are a few other factors. The southern New Hampshire growth is part of the flight from older urban areas reflected in the growth of the Sunbelt and the suburban commercial rings common to many cities. And, it is the new superhighways, financed by 90 percent Federal money, that make it possible to drive most of this area in Boston in less than an hour.

But again and again, people here echo the words of Sam Tamposi, the fast-talking, hard-working son of a Rumanian immigrant who turned from dairy farming and selling electrical vacuum cleaners door to door to amass a fortune dealing in real estate to income.

"It's taxes—strictly that," said Mr. Tamposi. New Hampshire has no income tax and no sales tax. In contrast to Massachusetts, which has launched pioneering—and ex-

pensive—social programs, conservative New Hampshire keeps government expenses to a minimum. According to a study by the Common Clearinghouse in Chicago, Massachusetts had the second highest per capita state and local tax burden in the country (behind New York) in 1975 at \$767, while New Hampshire's was \$483.

Shift of Industry

Some 40 percent of the migrants into the state are from Massachusetts and the shift of industry over the southern border from what they consider a highly taxed, regulated and generally unfavorable atmosphere has been similarly heavy.

"You've got this almost night and day situation between the two states and businessmen do take the path of least resistance," said Dr. James Howell, vice president and economist of the First National Bank in Boston.

But Dr. Howell and other observers point out that this is essentially a suburban growth across state lines. The industries are dependent on the Boston financial community, consultants from the metropolitan universities and think tanks, Logan Airport and the attractiveness of the culture and services of the nearby city. Safe from taxes, they crutch just over the border like base runners tagging up.

"They all want to be on the Massachusetts line," said Mr. Tamposi the other day as he drove a visitor around to see the new industrial parks tucked off the roads all around Nash-

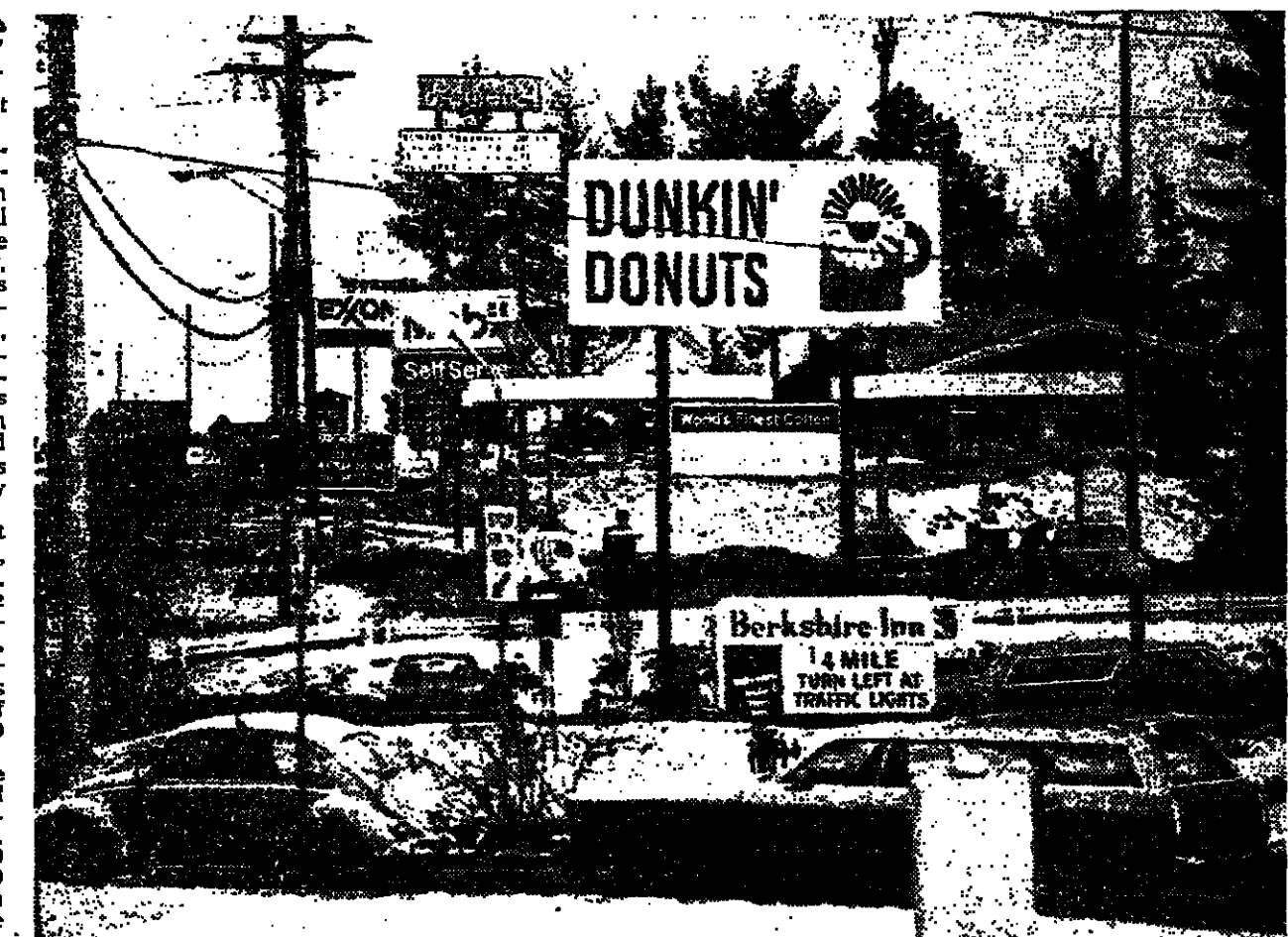
ua, the bulldozer scars not yet healed.

The state Department of Resources and Economic Development reports that more than \$1 new businesses have moved to southern New Hampshire in the last three years, many like Sanders, the electronics firm that is the biggest taxpayer and employer in Nashua, from Massachusetts. Wheelabrator-Fry, a Fortune 500 multinational, recently moved its corporate headquarters from Park Avenue to Hampton, and Time-Life's book division is considering a move to New Hampshire.

In Merrimack, we've got Budweiser, Continental Can, Omni-Spectra, General Electric, Kollsman Instruments—the Gold Coast of American industry," said Paul H. Guilderson, the state's industrial development director. Merrimack has grown from a population of under 3,000 in 1960 to 12,800 by the end of 1973.

But many of the towns are bedroom communities and shopping centers for Massachusetts workers. In Salem, which has grown from 9,200 in 1960 to more than 25,000 today, town manager William L. Kelly estimates that some 80 percent of the town's workers make their living in Massachusetts, where they still have to pay income tax.

The rapid, unplanned growth, like that of post-war Long Island, has left incongruous scenes, like the grave of Isaac Bowles, a Revolutionary War soldier, in a stone-walled cemetery next to a MacDonald's on Route 101 outside of Nashua.

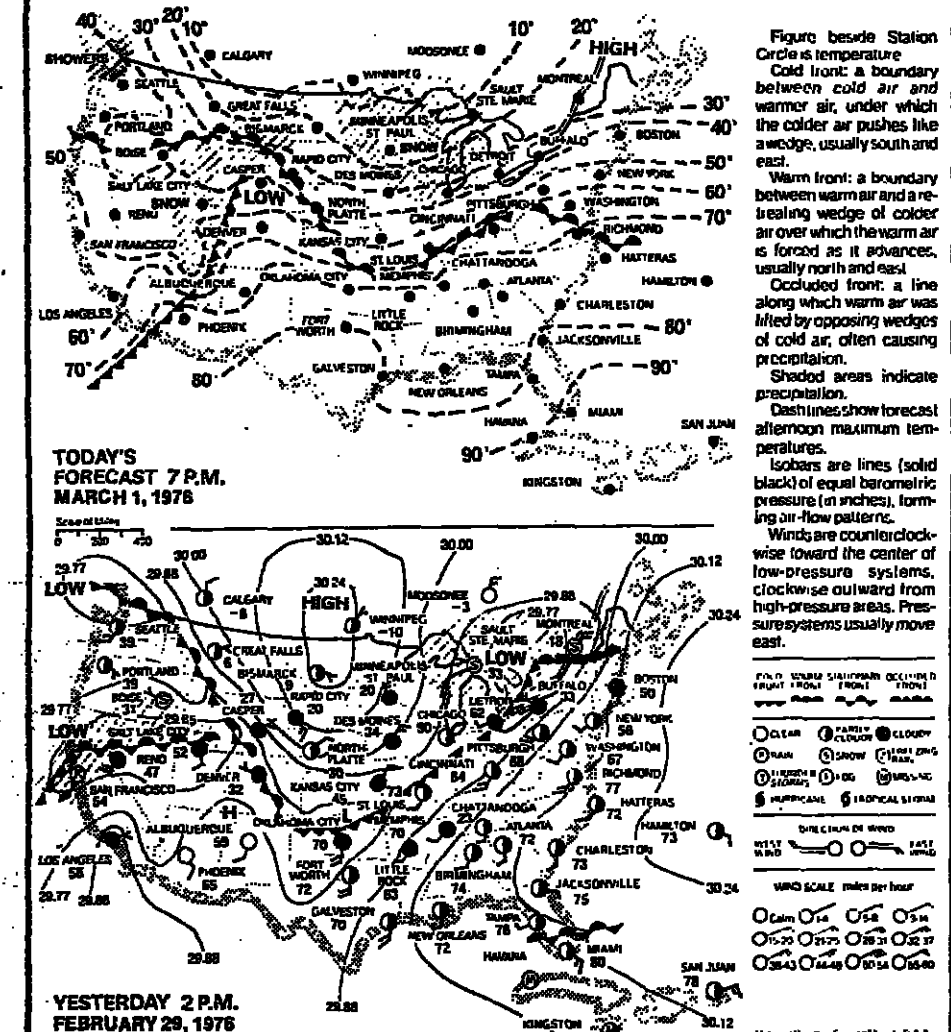


Landscape on Route 101-A in Nashua, N.H. An industrial sprawl is spreading north from the Massachusetts border.

## Weather Reports and Forecast

### Summary

Mostly cloudy skies and temperatures are forecast for the metropolitan area and most of the North, while partly sunny will cover the South. In the northern parts of the region, snow is expected in the upper Valley across the Plains States and in the northern Rockies. Snow is likely along the Coast and in the plateau region. Temperatures will be in the lower 40s in the Ohio Valley and in the northern Appalachians. It will be cooler from California into the plateau region while warmer in the Plains States. Metropolitan area—sunny skies and warm temperatures yesterday. Snowed from northern into Vermont, and extended from Vermont into the lower lakes. Showers also covered Florida, and thunders were reported in eastern Michigan and western Ohio. Snow from northwestern across southern and Wyoming into and Oregon.



### Forecast

Weather Service (as of 11 P.M.)

ATLANTIC COAST—Partly cloudy and high in the upper 40s; heavy rain in the lower 40s; snow in the upper 30s; rain in the lower 30s; snow in the upper 20s; rain in the lower 20s; snow in the upper 10s; rain in the lower 10s; snow in the upper 0s; rain in the lower 0s; snow in the upper -10s; rain in the lower -10s; snow in the upper -20s; rain in the lower -20s; snow in the upper -30s; rain in the lower -30s; snow in the upper -40s; rain in the lower -40s; snow in the upper -50s; rain in the lower -50s; snow in the upper -60s; rain in the lower -60s; snow in the upper -70s; rain in the lower -70s; snow in the upper -80s; rain in the lower -80s; snow in the upper -90s; rain in the lower -90s; snow in the upper -100s; rain in the lower -100s; snow in the upper -110s; rain in the lower -110s; snow in the upper -120s; rain in the lower -120s; snow in the upper -130s; rain in the lower -130s; snow in the upper -140s; rain in the lower -140s; snow in the upper -150s; rain in the lower -150s; snow in the upper -160s; 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## FUTURE OF THE CITIES: A HUMANIST'S VIEW - NEW YORK STATE TOWN MEETING

From your livingroom take part in a lively discussion of life in the city - problems and all - among leaders in the humanities.

Robert MacNeil will host the discussion with Dr. Kenneth Clark, Ada Louise Huxtable, Dr. Richard Sennett, Leon Botstein and others.

Produced by WNET in cooperation with the Association of Public Television Stations in New York under a grant from the New York Council for the Humanities.

**TONIGHT AT 8:30 CHANNEL 13**

Coverage of League of Women Voters'

# PRESIDENTIAL FORUM

FROM SOCIAL SECURITY TO WELFARE: WHAT IS THE NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY?



Tonight Jimmy Carter, Henry (Scoop) Jackson and Milton Shapp among other leading Presidential candidates speak out on the pros and cons of Federal income maintenance programs. Moderator: Elie Abel.

**TONIGHT AT 10:00 CHANNEL 13 PBS**

### Relieves Tormenting Rectal Pain & Itch Of Hemorrhoidal Tissues

Helps shrink swelling of hemorrhoidal tissues due to inflammation.

In many cases Preparation H gives prompt, temporary relief from such pain and itching and actually helps shrink swelling of hemorrhoidal tissues caused by inflammation.

Tests by doctors on hundreds of patients showed this to be true in many cases. In fact, many doctors, themselves, use Preparation H or recommend it for their families. Preparation H ointment or suppositories.

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## Hearst-Case Jury to Hear a Different View This Week

**SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Feb. 29**—In an effort to explain how a kidnapping victim could take part in a bank robbery with her kidnapers, psychiatrists from around the country have been summoned to examine Patricia Hearst and report their findings to the jury in her bank robbery trial here.

Since her arrest last Sept. 18, Miss Hearst has been examined separately by eight psychiatrists and one psychologist.

Miss Hearst's defense leaned heavily last week on the testimony of three psychiatrists that defense attorneys called in an effort to show that Miss Hearst's will had been broken by her kidnapers, the self-styled Symbionese Liberation Army, and that as a result she had complied with their orders to help rob the Hibernia Bank here on April 15, 1974.

Psychiatrists who will testify this week as part of the Government's rebuttal are expected to present a different psychological picture of the causes of Miss Hearst's behavior.

Federal District Judge Oliver J. Carter has limited testimony on Miss Hearst's mental state to three "expert witnesses" each for the defense and the prosecution.

All of the psychiatrists assembled by the defense share expertise in the field of brainwashing, or, as it has been referred to in the trial, "coercive persuasion."

**Ambos of P.O.W. Book**

The first to testify was Dr. Louis J. West, 51 years old, chairman of the department of psychiatry at the University of California at Los Angeles. He was the author of a book in 1958 called "Prisoners of War," a study of captured American pilots who made propaganda confessions for the Chinese during the Korean war.

Dr. West had testified at only two other trials, both times for the defense. He also examined Jack Ruby after his conviction in the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald, President Kennedy's alleged assassin, and recommended that he be hospitalized for psychiatric treatment.

Dr. West was one of the first psychiatrists to examine Miss Hearst after her arrest and two other psychiatrists had been appointed by the court to determine whether she was competent to stand trial.

After he agreed to testify in Miss Hearst's defense, he gave

the defense a list of specialists in the field of behavior alteration. On the list were Dr. Martin T. Orne and Dr. Robert J. Lifton.

Dr. Orne, 48, professor of psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania, who is scheduled to testify next, is a specialist in detecting faked testimony. He developed specialized interview techniques for that purpose during eight years of research for the Army in the detection of deception.

He said that he had testified in court about 15 times, twice for the defense. He once testified for the Government against F. Lee Bailey, the chief defense lawyer for Miss Hearst.

Dr. Lifton, who completed his testimony Friday, is a professor of psychiatry at Yale University. He has written a number of books including a study on Chinese "brainwashing" which he said was the first work in the field. He is well known for his work in psychohistory and his studies of survivors of Hiroshima and Vietnam veterans.

He said he had been an expert witness on only a few occasions, each time for the defense. He testified in the so-called "Camden 28" trial, a

draft board break-in case, and in a \$13.5 million suit for victims of the Buffalo Creek flood disaster in West Virginia.

An additional of the defense team is Dr. Margaret Singer, a nationally known clinical psychologist who has participated in numerous court-appointed examinations of defendants.

Dr. Singer is expected to take the stand tomorrow to testify that Miss Hearst's speech pattern on tapes made for the S.L.A. does not match her natural speech. Dr. Singer will be seeking to show that Miss Hearst's words on the tapes were written by someone else.

By contrast, the Government psychiatrists scheduled to testify this week have little specialized background in brainwashing or coercive persuasion.

Dr. Harry L. Kozol, 69, will be the Government's chief witness. Dr. Kozol was educated at Harvard University in both law and medicine. His specialty is the diagnosis and treatment of sex offenders. He is the director of the treatment center for dangerous persons in Bridgewater, Mass.

Dr. Kozol and Mr. Bailey

have met in court before, once when Dr. Kozol was a government witness in a murder case in which Mr. Bailey was defense counsel, and once after Dr. Kozol had examined Albert DeSalvo, believed to be "the Boston strangler," at the request of both Mr. Bailey and the prosecution.

Most recently Mr. Bailey attempted to keep Dr. Kozol from examining Miss Hearst after she testified in court at a pre-trial hearing that Dr. Kozol had asked questions in his first interview that upset her.

**Dispute Over Procedure**

Judge Carter ordered her to submit to the examination. At that hearing it was revealed that the defense counsel had advised Dr. Kozol not to ask about names of living people with whom Miss Hearst had associated.

Yesterday Dr. Kozol said that he had a professional responsibility to conduct his examination in his own way, University and specialty community mental health laws involving the family.

He denied earlier reports that he had conducted what psychiatrists call a stress inter-

view, a technique that involves continued probing into a patient's mind that arouse a patient's memories.

Dr. Kozol said, "I have treated Miss Hearst in any but the gentlest manner."

Dr. Joel Fort, 46, the second government psychiatrist founded a free clinic here in 1965. Considered a maverick and an anti-establishment psychiatrist by most of his colleagues in this area, he is counseling center for drug sexual problems.

He is considered a specialist in the area of youth culture had been an expert witness in 260 criminal cases, including the Charles M. Manson trial (is not known how long) interviewed Miss Hearst.

Dr. David R. Kessler, 43, third government psychiatrist is a professor at the University of California Medical School here. He is the director of crisis intervention center school. He has taught at University and specialty community mental health laws involving the family.

He has been in the courtroom observing Miss Hearst's testimony. It is not clear whether he has interviewed

## 'Laughing Gas' Is Found to Ease Pain of Heart Attack

**Continued From Page 1, Col. 6**

hysteria, hence the nickname "laughing gas." The pain-killing effect of nitrous oxide has been known since 1799 through the experiments of Sir Humphrey Davy who, having tested the gas on himself, suggested its use in surgery.

However, it took almost 50 more years before the suggestion was acted upon. Medical historians credit Dr. Horace Wells, a dentist, who also tested nitrous oxide on himself, for introducing nitrous oxide as an anesthetic. It is still widely used in surgery.

Pain relief is a critical problem for cardiologists in treating heart attack victims because the recurrence of pain reflects even more destruction of heart muscle that was damaged by the original heart attack, hours or days before.

And the recurrent pain not only signals further destruction of heart muscle, it also sets off a self-feeding cycle. The more pain, the more the patient becomes anxious, which makes the heart beat faster and the blood pressure rise. The heart muscle, already weakened by the heart attack, must work even harder.

Often the heart's ability to pump blood falls and the pa-

tient experiences congestive heart failure, making medical treatment even more difficult. In other instances, the extension of the originally small heart attack kills so many more heart muscle cells that the organ can no longer function. The patient dies.

Accordingly, doctors have long used morphine and other pain killers to treat the millions of Americans who have suffered heart attacks to try to lower the death rate as well as to make the patient more comfortable.

But there is a risk to morphine and other pain killers as there is to all drugs. The pain killers can have undesirable effects on the heart function and breathing. Sometimes they can make the heart beat in a dangerously erratic fashion. Sometimes high doses of morphine fail to relieve pain. And even if the morphine works in standard doses, it can make the patient vomit, a particularly dangerous problem for a heart attack patient.

As Dr. F. Kerr and K. W. Donald at the University of Edinburgh have pointed out, surprisingly little has been published in medical journals about the ability of drugs to relieve the pain of heart attacks and most of the available information has been derived from studies of other unrelated pain-

ful conditions. The reason largely reflects the difficulty in studying pain relief in such a complex illness as a heart attack.

Dr. Lown said he often thought about the Russians' use of "laughing gas" but that only in 1970 did he try it on a Boston patient, and then under unusual circumstances. The patient was a cardiologist who had intractable pain from a heart attack. The doctor-patient vomited after morphine injections, and other pain-killers had little effect. Because the doctor understood the implications of his problem and understood the risks of trying a new, experimental therapy, he agreed to breathe nitrous oxide. It worked and the patient recovered.

Still, Dr. Lown said he reserved the "laughing gas" treatment for rare cases. Gradually, he said, "we convinced ourselves it was valuable, particularly because it could be given safely for prolonged periods."

At that time Dr. Thompson, who now practices in Perth, Australia, was studying with Dr. Lown. The two cardiologists designed a type of study called double-blind to ensure maximum scientific objectivity. It is called double-blind because neither the doctors nor the patients knew if they were breathing "laughing gas" or oxygen, which cannot be distin-

guished by taste or smell because it has no effect on the relief of pain from an attack.

Nurses in the coronary unit chose on a random basis which valve to turn—"laughing gas" or oxygen—which was placed over the patient's face.

When the study was under way, the doctors evaluated the efficacy of the treatment. They reported that although gas proved more effective than morphine in relieving severe pain, "it was partly valuable for patients with recurrent pain."

Most important, Dr. Lown said, "it did away with the need for morphine, and other drugs, and Kerr and his colleagues at the Royal Infirmary in Perth have also confirmed the role of "laughing gas" in relieving the pain of heart attacks.

Dr. Lown said that he believed the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston is the only hospital in the United States where "laughing gas" has not made any heart patient laugh.

## JERSEY BUS STRIKE PUT OFF FOR A DAY

**Continued From Page 1, Col. 7**

private cars. Other passengers will be forced to seek substitute bus lines or use railroads.

Although he declined to assess the progress of the talks, Mr. Bellow said last night, "Proposals are being made back and forth between both sides."

Anthony Grzesio, a spokesman for Transport of New Jersey, said last night, "Serious talks are going on. They are continuous, and I hope that a settlement can be reached."

In addition to the intrastate and New Jersey-New York passengers, Transport of New Jersey carries 80 percent of the bus riders between New York and Philadelphia. It operates in 20 of New Jersey's 21 counties.

The union is seeking a 5 percent wage increase, a cost-of-living increment, an additional paid holiday and improved pension and hospitalization benefits. Present wages of the workers involved in the negotiations range from \$5.45 to \$6.95 an hour. They include drivers, mechanical and maintenance workers and clerical employees.

One factor expected to help in reaching a peaceful settlement was the agreement reached last Friday that guaranteed New Jersey \$35 million in Federal funds for rail and bus subsidies.

Because of the governmental agreement, Federal subsidies will not run out today for 30 rail and bus lines. The extra money will last until June 1.

## Alternative Routes For Jersey Riders

In the event of a New Jersey bus strike, the following are some of the major alternative lines available to commuters to New York City:

Passengers from North Bergen will be able to use the Rockland Coach Line, which supplements Transport of New Jersey buses in that area.

Passengers from Hasbrouck Heights and Hackensack can use the Inter City Bus Company. Passengers from Union City can use the Hudson Bus Company, Manhattan Bus Company and Boulevard Transit.

Travelers from Newark International Airport will be served by Lincoln Transit buses. The Mohawk Bus Company will serve Englewood Cliffs, and the Northeast Bus Company will run from Paterson.

De Camp Bus Lines will run from Lyndhurst and Nutley; Somerset Lines from Newark, Elizabeth and Linden, and Lincoln Bus from Atlantic City and Cape May.

Most of the buses travel to the city via the Holland Tunnel, Lincoln Tunnel, or the George Washington Bridge and end their runs at the Port Authority Terminal at 41st Street. Some arrive at the Port Authority Terminal on West 180th Street.



## Tonight, examine a disease that gets into your blood. White Line Fever.

It's a disease that drives a lot of the guys who drive trucks.

It drives them away from their families. Often to divorce courts.

It leaves a man feeling ill at ease unless he's behind the wheel.

It affects the back, the legs and even the mind.

Yet while White Line Fever has its pains, it also has its pleasures; its adventure, its romance, its camaraderie.

In "White Line Fever: The Truckin' Life", a three part series starting tonight, Doug Johnson holds this disease up to the camera.

He interviews the people who suffer from it, the people who suffer because of it and the people who'd suffer without it. He talks to truck drivers as well as their wives.

He talks to a guy who bought a house overlooking the highway when he retired. So he could at least watch the trucks. Even if he could no longer drive them.

And he finds that there's a lot more to driving a truck than just knowing the best diners.

**"White Line Fever: The Truckin' Life"**  
Reported by Doug Johnson. Mon.-Wed. 6 pm Eyewitness News





ew This W... (Vertical text on the far left edge)

'Young Pioneers' Young Newlyweds in Dakotas

By JOHN J. O'CONNOR... likable teen-age from a small town... ABC Pilot Film Tonight

PAUL SIMON WINS SOLOIST GRAMMYS

Named Top Male Vocalist for 'Still Crazy' Album... LOS ANGELES, Feb. 29 (AP)—Paul Simon, who won seven Grammy awards during his years with his singing partner, Art Garfunkel, garnered two more as a soloist Saturday night for his hit album 'Still Crazy After All These Years'.

Television

Table with columns for Morning, Afternoon, and Evening. Lists various TV programs and their times, including 'The Young and the Restless', 'The Love Boat', and 'The Dick Van Dyke Show'.

Table with columns for (13) USA: PEOPLE AND POLITICS, (14) NEWS, (15) MOVIE, (16) MUSIC, (17) SPORTS, (18) LOCAL, (19) INTERNATIONAL, (20) SPECIAL. Lists various news and entertainment items.

From The People That Brought You "Little House On The Prairie" YOUNG PIONEERS Through Blistering Heat And Raging Blizzards, Across Towering Peaks And Tortured Plains. THEY CARVED A LEGEND OF COURAGE UNSURPASSED IN AMERICA'S HISTORY!

A WORLD TELEVISION PREMIERE. ABC MONDAY NIGHT MOVIE 8:00PM Stay tuned for Rich Man, Poor Man tonight at 10:00 PM.

Shirley MacLaine You Can Get There From Here... A Bestselling Book Where Paperbackers Are Sold

does SPECIAL TONIGHT AT 7:30 Fascinating look at man's best friend... from show dogs to mutts.

Radio

6-7:25 A.M., WNYC-FM. Incidental Music for the Ruins of Athens... 11:15-NOON, WOR-AM: Patricia McCann, "How to Beat the High Cost of Food."

11:15-NOON, WOR-AM: Patricia McCann, "How to Beat the High Cost of Food." 12:15-1 P.M., WOR-AM: Jack O'Brien, Joshua Logan, guest.

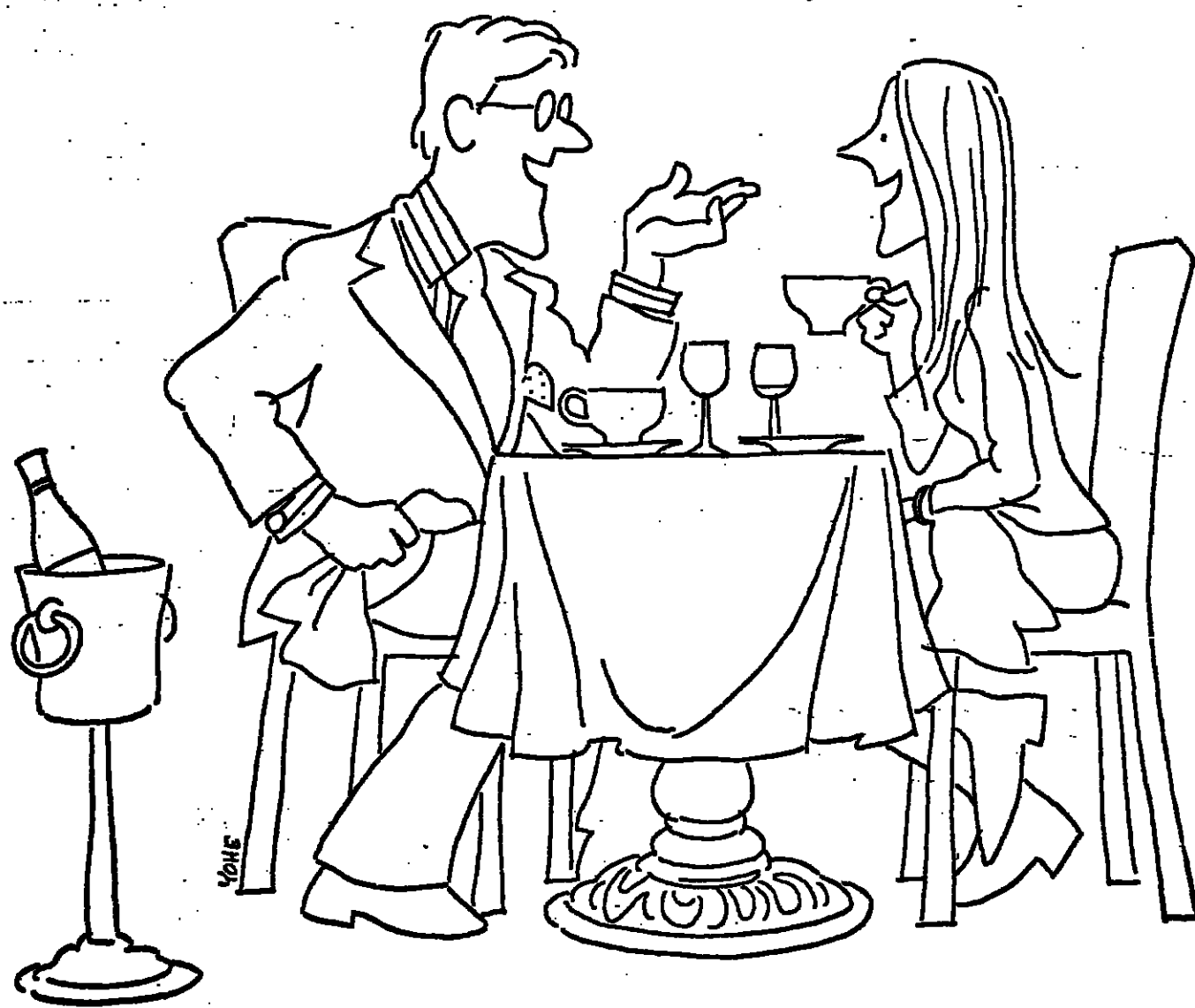
Life Eyewitness News





WELL, THE WINTER OLYMPICS  
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IN A ROW...AND LAST WEEK THEY  
HAD 8 OF THE TOP 10 SHOWS.

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**ABC Television Network** 

Source: NTA/SIA preliminary estimates, average audience household estimates, prime time, six weeks ending Feb. 22, 1976. Data subject to qualifications which are available on request.

*Handwritten signature or mark in a rectangular box.*